

When the Pronouns possessive *mio, tuyo, suyo, nuestro, vuestro*, mine, thine, his, our, yours, speak in Relation, they will have the Definite Article; as, *es mi Enemigo, y el mio tambien*, he is thy Enemy, and mine also; *mi Casa y la tuya son paredanas*, thy House and mine join; *my Hermana y la suya son Amigas*, my Sister and his are Friends.

Pronouns improper, when they are Relatives, as, *uno, otro, qual*, one, other, which, require the Definite Article: Ex. *el uno es mas sabio que el otro*, the one is wiser than the other; *el uno es bueno, y el otro es malo*, the one is good, the other bad; *el uno de los dos es culpado*, one of those two is blamed.

When Participles are taken for Substantives, they demand the Definite Article; as, *el desafiado se muere*, he who is given over by the Doctors is a dying; *el mal tratado siempre se quiere vengar*, he who is ill used always desires to revenge himself; *el ofendido se quexa*, he who is hurt or aggrieved bemoans himself.

Sometimes Adverbs, that is, when they are used as Substantives, require the Definite Article, as, *yo harè lo mejòr que pudièrè*, I will do the best I can; *lo menos que fuèrè possible*, the least possible; *digas quando vendràs à mi Casa, y como vendràs*. No *te puedo dezir ni el Quando ni el Còmo*, tell me when and how you will come to my House. I can neither tell you the When nor the How.

Adverbs of Modification will have the Definite Article in the Comparative, with the Particles *mas* or *menos*; as, *Pedro vive lo mas santamente que pùede*, Peter leads the most holy Life he can lead; *hable lo menos que le fuèrè possible, y le tendràn por Hombre*

Hombre de Entendimiento, talk as little as possible, and you'll pass for a Man of Judgment.

These Observations being made, which are infallibly right, according to the Construction and Elegancy of the *Castilian* Language, I shall treat now of the Indefinite Article, and shew what the Spanish requires, and the Usage of the best Authors of that Nation.

Del Artículo Indefinido, *Of the Indefinite Article.*

Nouns common, when employed in an undetermined Sense, and one Substantive precedes another, require the Indefinite Article; as, *los Ingleses son Gente de Merito*, the English are a People of Worth; *los Alemanes son faltos de Politica*, the Germans are void of Policy; *su Enfermedad es de Cuidado*, your Illness is the Effect of Care; *los Cavállos de España son muy ligeros*, the Spanish Horses are very swift, nimble, light.

The Indefinite Article always follows a Noun Substantive of Quantity, when it governs a Genitive Case; as, *la Muchedumbre de Soldados hazen Fuerte un Exercito*, the Multitude of Soldiers is the Strength of an Army; *y no la Muchedumbre de Hombres*, and not the Multitude of Men; *España tiene abundancia de Vino, y con todo no ay Borrachos*, Spain abounds in Wine, yet are there no Drunkards; *el Sueco con un corto Numero de Soldados ganó muchas Provincias*, the Swede with a small Number of Men conquer'd many Provinces; *la Francia tiene penuria de Trigo*, France is but poorly stock'd with Wheat, &c.

There are several Nouns which have neither Article, some which require the Definite, and others again which will have the Indefinite.

Those

Those which require no Article.

Remark, that when a Substantive is accompanied with the Sign of the Dative or Ablative Case, and has no Adjective joined to it, no Article is required, Ex. *servir con Ardor*, to serve with Warmth ; *obrar por Justicia*, to employ one's self for the sake of Justice ; *trabajar por Interes*, to work for Interest ; *hablar sin Razon*, to speak without Reason ; *estar sin Socorro*, to be without Help ; *andar por tierra o en tierra*, to go by Land.

Those which require the Definite Article.

Note, when the Manner or Place is defined, you must employ the Definite Article ; as, *servir el Rey con la Fidelidad possible*, to serve the King with all possible Fidelity : *servir con el ardor devido*, to serve with that Zeal our Duty requires ; *vivir en la Tierra Santa es bueno*, it is good to live in the Holy Land ; *no huviera hecho esto sin la razòn que tenia de hazerlo*, I would not have done this, without the Reason I had to do it.

Exemplos de los que requieren el Artículo Indefinido,
Example of those which require the Indefinite Article.

The Cause or Manner requires this Article ; as, *muero de Hambre*, I die with Hunger ; and where a Noun follows another which is govern'd by some Verb in the Period ; as, *yo dare la Mano à tus Negocios*, I will lend a Hand to your Business, &c. Also when two Substantives come together ; as, *Hombre de Honra*, a Man of Honour ; *Cavallo de casta*, a bred Horse ; *Casa de piedra*, a Stone House ; *Muger de Vertud*, a Woman of Virtue ; *yo interrumpirè el curso de su negocio*, I'll interrupt the Course of your Affairs, &c.

As

As the Spaniards have a lofty way of expressing themselves in the mentioning of Mountains, I intend to go on to some Examples, which may evince both the Elegancy and Delicacy of the Language.

1. When the Name follows the Noun *Mountain*, the Indefinite Article is to be made use of; as, *las Montañas de Burgos*, the Mountains of Burgos; *las Montañas de Sicilia*, the Mountains of Sicily; *las Montañas de Corfega*, the Mountains of Corfica, &c.

2. When the Name of the Mountain is put Adjectively, you must use the Definite Article; as, *los Montes Pireneos*, the Pyrenean Mountains; *los Montes Apeninos*, the Apennine Mountains; and when *Monte* and not *Montaña*, precedes the Name; as, *el Monte Olimpo*, Mount Olympus; *el Monte Sinai*, Mount Sinai, &c. in which you need no other Guide than the English Idiom, which exactly corresponds with the Spanish in this Point.

There are some Pronouns which have the Article in some Cases, and in others not, which are the following, *mi*, *tu*, *su*, *nuestro*, *vuestro*, the which never have the Article with the Nominative Case, either in the Singular or Plural Number; and in speaking of things inanimate they have no Article in the Accusative; in all other Cases they have either the Definite or Indefinite, as the Phrase shall require. Ex. *mi Sombrero*, my Hat; *tu Libro*, thy Book; *su Espada*, his Sword; *nuestro Padre*, our Father; *vuestra Madre*, your Mother; *su Tio*, his Uncle; *la Forma de mi Sombrero*, the Shape of my Hat; *la Encuadernacion de mi Libro*, the Binding of my Book; *la Bayna de su Espada*, the Scabbard of his Sword, &c. in all which Examples you see the Indefinite Article is used by the Rule before, viz. of

two Substantives coming together. Where this Article is used in the Genitive it is also used in the other Cases ; again, where the Verb governs a Dative of the Person, you must employ the Indefinite Article, *obedecèr à mi Padre, escrivir à tu Madre, hablàr a su Tio*, to obey my Father, to write to thy Mother, to speak to his Uncle, &c.

Observe that *mio, tuyo, suo*, mine, thine, his, being put for *mi, tu, su*, they require the Definite Article ; as, *este Sombrero es el mio*, this Hat is mine ; *este Libro es el tuyo*, this Book is thine ; *esta Espada es la suya*, this Sword is his.

Take notice that the Pronouns *este, que*, and *aquel*, follow the Rule of the Pronouns *mi, tu, su* ; except the Pronoun *que*, when used as an Interrogative, or an Exclamative ; as, *que es esso ?* what is that ? *que Hombre es este ?* what Man is that ? *O Dios que Hombre malvado !* O God what a wicked Man ! *O Dios que Maldad !* O God what Wickedness ! *O que hiziste !* O what hast thou done !

The Nouns of Time, that is of Days or Nights, sometimes are without, and sometimes have the Article, either Definite or Indefinite : These, being tied to no certain Rule, must be left to Observation. I shall set down some Examples of both ; *vino Domingo*, he came on Sunday ; *llegò el Lunex*, he arriv'd on Monday ; *vendrè Lunex*, I will come on Monday ; *llegò esta Noche*, he arriv'd this Night ; *vino el Domingo*, he came on Sunday ; *llegò à la Noche*, he came at Night ; *partiò a la mañana ò de mañana*, he went away early ; *le verè un Dia de esta Semana*, I shall see him some Day this Week ; *el Dia de Domingo serà fiesta*, Sunday will be Holy-day.

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These are the most necessary, and the most remarkable Observations on the Articles : There remains nothing more, than to speak of the Order they must observe in Construction, that you may speak and write with Elegancy.

The Articles, whether Definite or Indefinite, are always placed before the Noun Substantive ; as, *desear la Salud à su Enemigo es de Cristiano*, to wish well to our Enemies is the Part of a Christian ; *me alegro que la Paz esté establecida entre el Turco y el Emperadòr*, I am glad the Peace is concluded between the Turk and the Emperor ; *vencer à los Enemigos es Cosa provechosa*, it is an Advantage to get the better of our Enemies ; *el Reyno de la Francia es mas grande que el de Inglaterra*, the Kingdom of France is of a greater Extent than that of England ; *la Ciudad de Londres es la mas rica de Europa*, the City of London is the richest of all Europe.

When the Substantive and Adjective are joined in a Period, one Article (which is sometimes put before the Substantive, and sometimes before the Adjective) serves for both ; as, *el Hombre Cristiano no murmura de su Proximo*, a Christian does not envy his Neighbour ; *el Hombre docto no haze Caso del Ignorante*, a Man of Learning has no Esteem for the Ignorant ; *la Muger virtuosa no es Parlera*, a virtuous Woman is no Babblèr ; *el Soldado valiente no cede à su Enemigo*, a brave Soldier does not yield to his Enemy ; *el docto Covarrubias compuso un excelente Diconario*, the learned Covarrubias composed an excellent Dictionary ; *el Gran Alexandro conquistò todo el Mundo*, Alexander the Great conquer'd the whole World ; *el gran Turco es muy rico*, the great Turk is very rich.

To the end I may leave nothing obscure, and that those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the Latin, may meet with no Difficulties, I would have them take notice of the following Rules.

1. When a Substantive or Verb follows immediately the Adjective *todo*, all; then the Indefinite Article precedes the Adjective *todo*, all; as, *el mejor de todos los Generales fuè el Duque de Marlbro'*, the Duke of Marlborough was the greatest of Generals; *lo mejòr de todo es servir à Dios*, the best of all is to serve God; *escrivirè à todos los Reyes de Europa*, I will write to all the Crown'd Heads in Europe; *la Francia no pudo resistèr à todo el Podèr de los Aliados*, France could not resist the whole Force of the Allies. But when the Substantive is in the Nominative Case, the Adjective *todo*, all, requires no Article; as, *todo el Mundo sabe que la Francia no tiene su Palàbra*, all the World knows that France does not keep her Word; *todo lo dicho no sirve para nada*, all that serves for nothing, is to no Purpose; *todo el Poder de Francia consiste en*, &c. the whole Power of France consists in, &c.

2. When a Noun Adjective, which gives the Epithet, follows immediately its Substantive; and that the said Substantive is in the Genitive Case by the Rule of two Substantives coming together; then the Adjective shall have the Definite Article, and the Substantive, as a Noun proper, shall have the Indefinite before it; as, *la Prudencia de Alexandro el Grande fue singulàr*, Alexander the Great was of singular Prudence; *la Magnanimidad de Don Alonso el Sabio fuè unica*, the Magnanimity of Alonso the Wise was not to be match'd; *la Politica de Felipe el Grande*, the Policy of Philip the Great. &c.

When the Verb Substantive separates the Adjective from the Substantive, no Article is requisite; as, *Cicéron fuè élégante*, Cicero was elegant; *Oracio fue dòcto*, Horace was learned; *Dios es omnipotènte*, God is omnipotent; *el Hombre es prudente, si se gobierna segun la Razòn*, Man is prudent, if he guides himself by Reason. And it is the same thing, if the Verb is understood; as, *Cicéron fue élégante, & Oracio docto*. But when the Adjective is taken Substantively, it must then have the Definite Article; as, *lo bueno es amable*, what is good is amiable; *lo malo es aborrecible*, that which is wicked is detestable; *el Cobàrde no puède competir con el Animòso*, the Coward cannot come in Competition with the Brave; *lo Bueno està confundido con lo Mào*, Good is confounded with Evil; *lo dicho basta para que el sabio se guarde del malvào*, what has been said is sufficient to set the wise Man on his Guard against the wicked.

De la Concordancia y Uso de los Nombres.

Of the Concordance and Use of Nouns.

As Nouns are the first reckoned in the Parts of Speech, therefore I shall begin with them, and explain what is necessary to be known in Syntax.

It is a general Rule both in the Latin and Spanish, that the Adjective must ever agree with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case, without any Exception; as, *Hombre bueno*, *Hombre mào*, a good, a bad Man; *Mugèr perfecta*, *Muger imperfecta*, a Woman without, a Woman not without Faults; *Hombres arrogantes*, arrogant Men; *Mugeres indiscretas*, indiscreet Women. By which Examples

amples it appears, that the Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender, Number, and Case, as has been said in former Observations.

As none have hitherto given Rules for the clearing up the Difficulty found in the Order and Disposition of Nouns, which is no small one, I shall establish some, which I have made from my Remarks on the best Spanish Authors, and I hope they will be allowed such as may be relied on as infallible.

First, Participles, as Adjectives, follow the Substantive; as, *un Hombre perdido*, an undone or lost Man; *una Iglesia derribada*, a demolish'd Church; *una Casa abandonada*, an abandon'd House; *una Ciudad sitiada*, a besieged City; *un General triunphante*, a triumphing General; *un Rey vencido*, a conquer'd King; *una Casa limpiada*, a clean'd House, &c.

Names of Colour, or Nouns signifying Colour, follow the same Rule; that is, come after the Substantive; as, *blanco*, white; *negro*, black; *colorado*, coloured; *verde*, green; *amarillo*, pale; *azul*, blue; *rojo*, red; *ceniciento*, Colour of Cinders. Ex. *un Hombre blanco*, a fair Man, also a Man without Spot or Stain on his Reputation; *una Mugèr negra*, a black Woman; *un Vestido colorado*, a coloured Suit; *unas Medias verdes*, a pair of green Stockings; *una Chupa amarilla*, a pale-coloured Waistcoat; *un Guàrda pies azul*, a blue Under-petticoat; *una Cinta roja*, a red Ribband; *una Capa cenicienta*, a cinder-coloured Cloak.

The Qualities of the Elements follow the same Rule; as, *caliente*, hot; *frio*, cold; *seco*, dry; *humedo*, humid; *templado*, temperate; *tibio*, lukewarm. Ex. *Agua tibia*, warm Water; *Tiempo caliente*, hot Weather; *Tiempo frio*, cold Weather;

Leña seca, dry Wood ; *Quarto humedo*, a damp Apartment ; *Ayre templado*, a temperate Air.

The same Rule serves for the Nouns of Measure, as, *largo* long, *corto* short, *ancho* wide, *estrècho* narrow, *alto* high, *profundo* deep. Ex. *un Vestido largo*, a long Garment ; *una Càpa corta*, a short Cloak ; *unos Zapatos anchos*, wide Shoes ; *un Jubon estrècho*, a strait Doublet ; *una Torre alta*, an high Tower ; *una Cima profunda*, a deep Pit. It is needless to give any more Examples, or distinguish them under different Heads. There are some however which come before the Substantive as well as after, but then it is either in the Comparative or Superlative Degree, or else there is some Particle which goes before it, as the Pronoun *el*, he, *este*, this, &c. the Noun Numeral *un*, one, or an Interjection ; as, *Maria es una agradàble Muger*, *es muy agradàble Muger Maria*, Mary is an agreeable Woman, Mary is a very agreeable Woman ; *este Hombre es bueno*, *es muy bueno este Hòmbre*, this is a good Man, this Man is a very good Man ; *el Principe de Gales es bizarro*, *O que bizàrro Principe!* the Prince of Wales is a fine Prince, O how fine a Prince ! *esta Muger es fèa*, *es muy fèa esta Muger*, this Woman is homely, this Woman is very homely ; *esta Casa es muy grànde*, *es muy grànde esta Càsa*, this House is large, this House is very large ; *es una joven Muger*, she is a young Woman ; *es una Muger muy jòven*, she's a very young Woman ; *la Princesa de Gales es una linda Princesa*, the Princess of Wales is a fine Princess ; *la Princesa Ana es muy linda*, the Princess Ann is very beautiful ; *es un pòbre Hombre*, *es un Hombre muy pòbre*, he's a poor Man, he's a very poor Man ; *es muy poderòso el Rey de Inglaterra*, *el Rey de Inglaterra es muy poderòso*, the King of England is very potent.

Remarks on Adjectives Comparatives, which signify Likeness or Unlikeness, Difference or Conformity. Which are the following, *igual, desigual, semejante, conforme, diferente*. *Todos los Hombres son iguales à los Angeles discurriendo*, all Men by Thought are equal to Angels; *los Franceses son desiguales en Costumbres à los Españoles*, the French are unlike the Spaniards in their Customs; *un Hombre es semejante à un otro*, one Man is like another; *Pedro se semeja à su Hermàno*, Peter is like his Brother; *lo que vuestra merced dize se conforma con la Verdàd*, what you say is conformable to the Truth; *este Vino es diferente del otro*, this Wine is different from the other. By which Examples you may remark, that these Adjectives have the same Regimen as they have in English.

I shall now speak of the Comparatives, which are taken from the Latin; and then proceed to those which are compounded with the Adverbs *mas*, more; and *menos*, less. The first are these following: Where you will observe, that the Force of the Comparison lies in the Particle *que*, what; as indeed it does in all Languages; the Latin has *quam*, the French *plus*, the English *than*, the Italian *di*, and the Spanish *que*; *mejor, peor, pequeño*, little; *menor*, less. Example, *el Vino es mejor que la Cerbeza*, Wine is better than Beer; *la Peste es peor que la Sarna*, the Plague is worse than the Itch; *la Parte es menor que el Todo*, a Part is less than the Whole.

I said I would mention the compound Comparatives. Now observe that you make Comparison with these Adverbs *mas*, better or more; and *menos*, less; as, *mi Cavallo es mas bueno que el tuyo*, my Horse is better than yours; *mi Casa es mas hermosa que la*

tuya, my House is finer than yours ; *mi Criado es mas vigilante que el tuyo*, my Servant is more vigilant than yours ; *Pedro es menos docto que Juan*, Peter is less learned than John.

De los Superlativos, *The Superlatives.*

As we have already defin'd what is meant by the Word Superlative, which is commonly esteemed the greatest Excess, we shall not trouble the Reader with Repetitions. It is formed as in Latin (from whence the Spanish Language takes its Rise) ; for as in Latin the Superlative is formed by adding *simus* to the Case which ends in *i*, as, *amans*, Gen. *amantis*, Dat. *amanti*, *amantissimus*, so in Spanish it is formed by changing the final Vowel into *i*, and adding *ssimo*, as, *ilustre*, *ilustrissimo*, illustrious, most illustrious ; *reverendo*, *reverendissimo*, reverend, most reverend. But of Superlatives some mark an Excess without relation, others an Excess with relation, to some other Thing : For the first Sort we use the Particle *muy*, very ; as, *el Rey Jorge es un Principe muy sabio*, King George is a very wise Prince ; *el Principe de Gales es un Principe muy discreto*, the Prince of Wales is a very discreet Prince ; *el Cavallero Newton es un Hombre muy sientifico*, Sir Isaac Newton is a very learned Man ; *la Princesa de Gales es una Princesa muy linda*, the Princess of Wales is a very beautiful Princess. Here is no relation (*muy* in Spanish answers to the Particle *very* in English). When there is relation, you may form the Superlative by putting the Pronoun *el* before the Sign of the Comparative Degree *mas* ; as, *el Rey Jorge es un Principe el mas sabio del Mundo*, King George is the wisest Prince of the whole World ;

World ; *el Principe de Gales es un Principe el mas discreto de todos*, the Prince of Wales is the most discreet of all Princes ; *el Cavallero Newton es el mas scientifico de Inglaterra*, Sir Isaac Newton is the most learned Man in England ; *la Princesa de Gales es la Princesa la mas linda del Mundo*, the Princess of Wales is the most beautiful Princess in the World.

There are other Nouns Adjective, which without the Adverbs *mas* or *muy*, by being put before a Genitive of the same Signification, give us the Idea of an Excess, as, *el Santo de los Santos*, &c. the Holy of Holies, &c. There are also Nouns Substantives which include within themselves the Force of the Superlative after the same manner ; as, *el Vino de los Vinos*, the Wine of Wines ; *el Cavàllo de Cavàllos*, the Horse of Horses ; *Ingenio de Ingenios*, Wit of Wits, &c.

Observaciones de los Nombres Numerales.

Observations on the Nouns of Number.

I have in the Beginning of this Grammar said something of the Nouns of Number : I shall make the Use of them easy, which many have thought so, from their not being thoroughly acquainted with the Spanish Language, and the Elegancy of its Idioms.

We must first take notice, that these Nouns are distributed into five Classes : The first is what we call Cardinal or Principal, as, *uno, dos, tres, veynte, treinta, quarenta, cinquenta, cien, mil*, &c. one, two, three, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, an hundred, a thousand, &c.

Those of the second are called Ordinals, as, *primero, segundo, tercero, quarto, dezimo, undezimo, vi-*

vigesimo, trigesimo, quadragésimo, quinquagesimo, centésimo, milésimo, the first, the second, the third, the fourth, the tenth, the eleventh, the twentieth, the thirtieth, the fortieth, the fiftieth, the hundredth, the thousandth, &c.

The third Class contains the Collectives; as, *una docena, una quinzena, una veintena, una treintena*, &c. a dozen: We go no farther in English with the Collectives; but say *twenty, thirty*, &c. making use of the Cardinals.

The fourth Class are the Nouns of Distribution; as, *el quinto*, the fifth, &c.

Nouns of Number, which mark Augmentation, are in the fifth Class; as, *lo doble, lo triple, lo quadruple*, the double, the triple, the quadruple, &c.

Tho' all Nouns of Number are Adjectives in their Nature (for of themselves they can't make a Sense complete); yet there are some which don't vary their Termination, that is to say, from one, *uno*, which has *una* in the Feminine, and *unos unas* in the Plural, signifying *some*; to two hundred, *dozientos*, which again has the Feminine Termination; as, *dozientas Mujeres*, two hundred Women; *dozientos Soldados*, two hundred Soldiers. But that I may make the Numbers familiar to the Reader, I shall give an Example of each of the five Classes: For the first take the following; *un Hombre vino à mi Casa*, a Man came to my House; *los unos son ricos, y los otros son pobres*, some are rich, and others are poor; *la una y la otra Muger à sido linda*, both the one and the other Woman has been handsome; *unas Mujeres bonradas àn visto mi Casa*, some Women of Credit have seen my House; *llegaron dos Hombres de Madrid*, two Men arriv'd from Madrid; *cien Soldados*
asab-

asaltaron la Plaza, an hundred Soldiers attack'd the Market, the Place; *mil Soldados ganàron la Batalla*, a thousand Soldiers gained a Battle.

Examples of those of the second Class: *El primero que fue encima de la Muralla fue el Capitan*, &c. the first who appeared upon the Wall was Captain, &c. *el segundo de vosotros tendrà el Premio*, the second of ye shall have the Prize; *el dezimo perteneze à la Iglesia*, the tenth belongs to the Church.

Examples of the third Class: *Una dozena de Hombres valen mas que cien Mugeres*, a dozen of Men are worth an hundred Women; *una veintena de Manzanas es mas que una dozena*, twenty Apples are more than a dozen.

Examples of the fourth Class: *Yo pagarè el quinto al Rey*, I will pay the fifth to the King; *tu me lo pagaràs por setenas*, thou shalt pay it me sevenfold; *el sexto Dia de este Mès vendrà à tu Casa*, I'll come to your House the sixth Day of this Month.

Examples of the fifth Class: *Te pagarè lo doblàdo de tu Dinero*, I'll pay thee the double of your Money; *paguè lo doble*, I have paid the double; *bè satisfecho lo triple*, I have made triple Satisfaction.

The Spaniards suppress the Noun Substantive, which the Noun Numeral has relation to; as, *lleguè à la una*, I came at one, where *Hora*, Hour, is understood; *à las dos*, *à las tres*, *à las quatro*, where *Horas* is understood; at one, two, three a Clock: They will sometimes say, *à las tres*, *las quatro*, *las doze del dia*, at three, at four, at twelve of the Day, where *Horas*, Hours, which answers to our Idiom Clock, is understood, and the Article put in the Feminine in respect to the suppressed Substantive; *à las tres*, *à las quatro*, *à las diez de la Noche*, at

at three, at four, at ten a Clock at Night. It is no Fault to say, *llegue à medio Dia, à media Noche*, I came at Noon, at Midnight; but it is a manner of speaking not used by the more polite Sort. The same manner of suppressing the Substantive is used in the Days of the Month, not only in speaking, but also in dating of Letters; for in good Spanish we say, *lleguè à quatro de Agosto*, I arrived the Fourth of August. And in Letters we write, *Londres, y Deziembre à veinte de 1725, Madrid, y Agosto a 10 de 1725, London, December the 20th 1725, Madrid, August the 10th 1725, &c.*

Of the Ablative Absolute.

The Ablative Absolute is a Sentence which is independent, and would no-way hinder the Sense being complete, were it not expressed. As I am treating of the Nouns, I think this the properest Place to take notice of this way of Expression, in which the Spanish Language affects very much to imitate her Mother the Latin. As this way of speaking is then derived from the Latin, I shall give some Examples of it in both the Languages. I said that the Sense of a Period would be complete, tho' this Ablative Absolute were taken away: Ex. *brevitatem secutus sum, te magistro*. Now, if *te magistro* should be left out, who doubts but the rest of the Sentence, *viz. brevitatem secutus sum*, I have been brief, would be altogether as intelligible as with *te magistro*, after your Example? *Me duce, ad hunc voti finem veni*, I obtained this my End without Assistance. Suppose I leave out *me duce*, by my own Management, or without Assistance, would not *ad hunc voti finem veni*,

veni, I compassed this Design, be intelligible? The Ablative Absolute is formed of a Substantive and a Participle, or a Gerund in the Spanish; as, *docente Petro Discipulos suos, &c. enseñando Pedro à sus Discipulos, &c.* Peter teaching his Scholars, &c. *acabada la Cena, se fuè à Dormir*, Supper being ended, he went to Sleep; *quitada la Causa, cesa el Efeto*, the Cause being taken away, the Effect ceased. You may put the Ablative Absolute either at the Beginning or End of a Period; for it is the same thing, if you say, *Batalla ganada, Plaza rendida*, or *la Plaza se rendiò, ganada la Batalla*, the Place surrender'd, the Battle being won; *acabado esto, todo el Mundo se retirò*, this being ended, all the World withdrew. These Examples are sufficient to teach the Formation of the Ablative Absolute. I shall therefore proceed to the

Pronouns Personal.

De los Pronombres Personales.

The Pronouns having the second Place allotted them in the Parts of Speech, I shall, as all other Grammarians have done, treat of them immediately after the Noun; and as the Pronoun of the first Person is the more worthy, I shall begin with that. You must take notice, that it has no determined Gender, and is joined to either the Masculine or Feminine, and declined without any Article, with the Help only of the Particle *a* and *de*, as may be seen in the following Examples. There is but one only Pronoun of the first Person, which is *yo*, I; and it always agrees with the Verb in Number and Person; viz. *yo amo*, I love; *yo soy*, I am; *yo leo*, I read;

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read; *yo canto*, I sing, &c. and it is very often suppressed in Spanish by way of Elegancy, and in Imitation of the Latin; as, *amo à estas Muchachas*, I love these Girls: Tho' in English it can't be left out, *leo mis Libros*, I read my Books; *canto un Soneto*, I sing a Song; *conosco à este Hombre*, I know this Man. Sometimes it is put before Nouns of Quality and Dignity; but then it is in a peculiar Manner; as, *yo Don Pedro de Avila Governador*, &c. I Don Peter of Avila Governor, &c. *yo don Guillelmo Arcobispo de Cantorberi*, I William Archbishop of Canterbury. In an Interrogation it is never put either before or after the Verb; as, *que dire?* what shall I say? *que escrevirè?* what shall I write? *adonde estoy?* where am I? *que bago?* what do I do? *que le harè?* what shall I do for you? &c.

When the Verb is inclosed in a Parenthesis, the Pronoun is never omitted, it giving a greater Emphasis; as, *los Españoles (le digo yo) son muy profundos*, the Spaniards (it is I that say it) are Men of great Learning.

The Pronoun *yo* is never joined to it's Verb when we speak with an Interjection; as, *O Miserable de mi, que harè!* O Wretch that I am, what Course shall I take! *O desdichado de mi, que estoy perdido!* O unhappy Man that I am, I am undone!

What I have said of the Pronoun in the Singular must also be understood for the Plural, without any Exception.

Remark, that when this Pronoun of the first Person is governed by the Preposition *con*, it always takes to it the Syllable *go*: It is the same in the Pronouns of the second and third Persons; as, *mi Padre vendrà con migo*, my Father will come along with me;

el quiere ir à Pasearse contigo, he will go to take a Walk with you; *irè contigo à Londres*, I'll go along with you to London; *iràs conmigo à España*, you shall go with me to Spain; *hàbla con figo*, he speaks to himself.

I make no particular mention of the Pronoun of the second Person; for the Rules I have given for that of the first serve also for the second without any Difference.

Pronoun of the third Person.

I have said, that the Pronoun of the first Person was indifferently put before either the Masculine or Feminine Gender; and that the Pronoun of the second Person followed the same Rules as that of the first: But it is not the same thing in respect of the Pronoun of the third Person; for that cannot be put indifferently before either Gender, having *el* for the Singular of the Masculine, and *ella* for that of the Feminine Gender: In the Plural Masculine it makes *ellos*, and *ellas* for the Plural Feminine.

Remark, that all the Pronouns, whether of the first, second, or third Person, imitate the Latin Construction; as, *ego lego*, & *tu scribis*, *yo leo*, y *tu escribes*.: But the Spaniards take it for an Affront to be treated with the second Person *tu*, and it is looked upon as a Contempt, unless it is from a Father to a Son, a Master to his Servant, &c. for which Reason instead of the second they use the third Person; as, *usted escribe*, you write, as I have already hinted in the Beginning of this Grammar.

The Spaniards often speak impersonally; as, *dizen haver ganado la Batalla el Duque de Marlbro'*, it is said the Duke of Marlborough gain'd the Battle; *se dize publicamente que el Rey de Francia embiò la*

Infanta à España, it is publicly said, that the King of France sent the Infanta to Spain. If the Learner will but remark this manner of speaking impersonally, which agrees with the English Idiom, it will render a great many Difficulties to Beginners easy, in Spanish and in English.

De los Pronombres Posesivos.

Pronouns Possessive.

I have said in the Beginning of this Grammar, that there are three Pronouns Possessive (for I speak of those which are not Relatives); which are the following, *mi*, *tu*, *su*, in the Singular; *mis*, *tus*, *sus*, in the Plural.

Note, that these Pronouns Possessive are always made use of with a Substantive both in the Singular and Plural, and are indifferently put before a Substantive of either Gender; as, *deme mi Libro*, give me my Book; *mande à su Criado*, command thy Servant; *obedesca à su Maestro*, obey your Master; *llevame mis Medias*, bring me my Stockings; *conservè sus Amigos*, keep your Friends; *desprècio sus Avisos*, I despised your Advice, &c. I need say no more on these Pronouns; for I believe no Difficulty can arise to those who will take notice of the Rules here given.

De los Posesivos Relativos.

Of the Possessive Relative.

Those who are Strangers to the Spanish Language, often confound this Pronoun Relative with the foregoing: To avoid which Inconveniency you need only carefully remark the following Rules.

The

The Pronouns which are not Relative, viz. *mi, tu, su, mis, tus, sus*, I have above said, are indifferently put before either Gender ; as, *mi Padre, mi Madre, tu Hermano, tu Hermana, su Tio, su Tia*, my Father, my Mother, thy Brother, thy Sister, his Uncle, his Aunt : But it is not so with the Pronoun Possessive Relative ; for that varies its Termination, and becomes Feminine by changing the final *o* into *a*, as, *mio, tuyo, suyo, mia, tuya, suya* : And it makes the Plural by adding an *s*, *mios, mias, tuyos, tuyas, suyos, suyas*, so that they are of the Nature of Adjectives.

Remark that *mi, tu, su*, form their Plural like Nouns by the Addition of an *s*, as, *mi Camisa, mis Camisas*, my Shirt, my Shirts ; but *mio, tuyo, suyo*, make their Plural not only by adding an *s* ; as, *este Cavàllo es mio*, this Horse is mine ; *èstos Cavàllos son mios*, these Horses are mine, &c. but also after the manner of the Latin ; as, *meus, mea, noster, nostra, Soror mea, Soror nostra*, so *nuestro, vuestro, suyo, nuestra, vuestra, suya* ; by which you see it has a Termination for each Gender.

It is needless to give any Examples, it being the same as the Latin.

These Pronouns have the Article before them, when the Conjunction Copulative comes between. Example, *tu Hermano y el mio*, thy Brother and mine ; *mi Hermana y la suya*, my Sister and his ; *tu Madre y la suya*, thy Mother and his : For the Plural are the following Examples, *tus Cavallos y los mios*, thy Horses and mine ; *mis Casas y las tuyas*, my Houses and thine ; *tus Camisas y las suyas*, thy Shirts and his.

In these Examples you may remark that we have put the Pronoun in the Singular Number; but when the Pronoun is in the Plural you must employ *nuestro*, &c. viz. *nuèstra Casa y la vuèstra son pare-dànas*, our House and yours join; *nuestros Cavàllos y los vuestros son Ruynes*, your Horses and ours are mere Jades; *vosotros quereis à vuestros Amigos, y ellos à los suyos*, you love your Friends, and they love theirs. When the Conjunction Copulative does not precede the Pronoun, the Article is rejected; as, *este Sombrèro es mio*, this Hat is mine; *estas Medias son mias*, these Stockens are mine; *este Cavàllo es tuyo*, this Horse is thine; *esta Yegua es suya*, this Mare is his, &c.

N. B. These Pronouns Possessive, when any thing is understood to which they refer, are put Substantively, and in the Neuter Gender, after the Example of the Latin. Example, *hoc meum est*, &c. *esto es lo mio*, this is mine; *toma lo tuyo*, take thine, or that which belongs to thee; *dame lo mio*, give me mine, or that which belongs to me; *reciba lo suyo*, let him take his; *tomad lo vuèstro*, take yours; *dàdnos lo nuestro*, give us ours; in the Plural they only take the *s*, as has been already said.

De los Pronombres Demonstrativos.

Pronouns Demonstrative.

As I have already given a Definition, and made a Division of these Demonstratives, to repeat what has been already said would be needless; I shall therefore only put here their Termination, and their Use in the Spanish Language. Their Terminations are as follows:

The

The Singular Masculine.

Este, esse, aquel, this, that, that there.

Plural Masculine.

Estos, esos, aquellos, these, those, those yonder.

Singular Feminine.

Esta, esa, aquella, this, that, that there or yonder.

Plural Feminine.

Estas, esas, aquellas, these, those, those there.

Neutro, *Neuter*.

Esto, eso, aquello, this, that, that there.

I shall now go on to the Use of these Demonstratives in Grammatical Construction, to which a particular Regard must be had : These Pronouns either refer to Persons or Things, absent or present ; in the latter you must make use of *este* and *esse* for the Masculine, *esta* and *essa* for the Feminine ; *este* and *esta* answer to *this* in English, which is the Person or Thing nearest to us ; *esse* and *essa* answer to the English *that*, which is supposed somewhat more distant ; *aquel* *aquellos*, *aquella* *aquellas*, to *that there*, or *yonder*, which is almost out of Sight, is more remote, or not in Sight at all. For Example, if I say, *este Cavallero es un Hombre honrado*, this Gentleman is a Man of Honour ; it is visible that I speak of one who is present, as it is also if I say, *esse Cavallero*, &c, tho' it gives us the Idea of a greater Distance, for *este Cavallero*, that Gentleman, points out a particular Person, whom we have in View.

But *aquello* *aquella*, *aquellos* *aquellas*, has Reference to a Thing at a Distance, or intirely out of our Sight ;

Sight ; as, *vivi làrgo tiempo in aquèlla Ciudad*, I lived a long time in that City ; *vivi diez Años en aquèllas Provincias*, I lived ten Years in those Counties, Provinces ; *aquel Hombre de quien me hablaste, era un virtuòso*, that Man whom you spoke to me of, was a Man of Virtue. Some make use of *essa* instead of *aquella*, as, *aquella Muger es muy hermosa, ò essa Muger es muy hermosa*, that Woman is very beautiful ; which way of speaking is very improper, and only used among the Peasants ; for among those who understand their Language, *essa* for *aquella* is never said ; as, *aquella* (and never *essa*) *Muger es muy hermosa*, that Woman is very handsome.

Very often *el què*, by way of Elegancy, is put in the place and stead of *aquello* ; *los que* for *aquello*, *la que* for *aquella*, and *las que* for *aquèllas*, viz. *aquel Hombre de quien V. M. me hablò es muy galan*, that Man of whom you spoke to me is a very fine Man ; or *el Hombre de quien me hablò es muy galan* ; *aquèllas que estan cerca de mi son muy lindas*, or *las que estan cerca de mi*, &c. those Women who are near me are very handsome ; *aquèllas que viven mal son aborrecidas*, or *las que*, &c. those Women who lead a wicked Life are detested.

The Pronouns *aquel* and *este*, speaking of Things absent, become Relatives, and then are taken as Substantives, and are thus form'd, *aquel*, *lo*, *esto*. Ex. *aquello que me dixo fuè mentira*, what he said to me (what he told me) was a Lye ; *esto es dudoso, y necessita Confirmacion*, that is doubtful, and wants Confirmation.

When the Pronoun *lo* comes before the Relative *que*, it becomes also a Relative, and is taken Substantively ;

stantively; viz. *lo que me han dicho a sido verdàd*, what was told me proves true; *le dirè lo que me sucediò*, I will tell you what happened to me; *dirè lo que me à dicho*, &c. I will tell you what he said to me, &c.

In some Phrases the Pronoun *esto* is Relative, in others Demonstrative: I need but give an Example or two of this Pronoun in each Function; for the meanest Capacity is sufficient to discover when it is either the one or the other. It is a mere Demonstrative in the following Phrases; as, *esto me parece magnifico*, this seems to me magnificent; *esto merece Castigo*, this deserves Punishment. It is Relative in the following Examples: Suppose somebody had made me some Relation, and I answer, *esto a sido la Causa de su Ruina*, this was the Cause of his Ruin; *esto fue à penas dicho quando vino su Hermàno*, this was hardly said when his Brother came.

De los Interrogativos, *Of the Interrogatives.*

I have not much to say on these Pronouns, which are *que?* *quien?* *qual?* *de que?* *de quien?* *à quien?* *que*, *quien*, *qual*, are Relatives, as shall be shewn hereafter. I shall make a few necessary Observations on each, which may prove an Help to the Scholar, and an Ease to the Master.

1. The Pronoun *que* is indeclinable, and consequently serves to both Genders, as may be seen in these Examples; *què Cavàllo es este?* what Horse is this? *què Yegua es èsta?* what Mare is this? *què Cavàllos son estos?* *què Yeguas son èstas?*

2. When the *què* is accented it is an Interrogative; but when it is not an Interrogative, it is not accented and whoever writes it without having Re-

gard to this Rule, is either a Foreigner, or an ignorant Spaniard.

3. The *que* is very often an Adverb, and adds a Beauty and Elegancy to the Spanish Language: That you may know when it is an Adverb, take notice it is always preceded by an *a*; as, *àquè vino este Hombre?* to what end came that Man? in which the *àquè* answers to the Latin *cur?* *quare?* wherefore?

4. But *àquè* does not always answer to the Latin *cur?* for in the following, it has the same Signification of, *in quo*, *qua*, *ad quod*; as, *àquè juego perdiò V. M. su Dinero?* at what Game did you lose your Maney? *à què Comedia fue V. M. Hayer?* what Play-house was you at Yesterday? *à què Arte se emplea V. M.?* &c. in what Art do you employ yourself? &c. Which manner of Expression is very elegant.

5. Speaking of Inanimates, you may use *quàl* or *quien* indifferently, which cannot be done with Animates; as, *quàl de estos dos Retratos es el mejòr?* or *quien de estos dos*, &c. which of these two Pictures is the best? But when you speak of things having Life, as I have before said, you must make use of *quien* only, except you put the Article before *quàl*. As for Example, *quien de las dos Mugeres es la mas hermosa?* which of those two Women is the handsomest? or *la quàl de*, &c. Which however is a grosser way of Expression, and excuseable only in the Mouths of the Unlearned.

De los Relativos, *Of the Relative.*

Tho' many who have published Spanish Grammars say there are ten Pronouns Relative in the Castilian

Castilian Tongue, yet I must beg leave to dissent from them, and inform the Learner there are no more than six, *viz. que, el qual, à quien, or de quien, cuyo, and el.* Examples: *El Hombre que habla no executa*, the Man who talks does not execute; *Pedro me dixo que V. M. estàva enfermo, el qual se fuè luego que me lo dixo*, Peter told me you were disorder'd, who went away immediately after he had told me so; *el Muchàcho de quien habla es Picaro*, the Boy of whom you speak to me is a Rascal; *servi al Rey Jorge, de çuyos Servicios ganè mi Pan*, I served King George, by whose Service I got my Bread; *el me dixo que V. M. irìa à Londres, &c.* he told me you would go to London, &c.

N. B. That the said Pronouns *el qual, de quien, cuyo, and el*, have both Numbers and Genders; and that *que* alone is indeclinable. Observe also, we use these Pronouns both with things Animate and Inanimate, except *quien*, which relates only to Persons; as in these Examples; *un Perro que muerde*, a Dog which bites; *una Casa que se va cayendo es peligrosà*, a falling House is dangerous; *vi à su Amigo, el qual me dixo, &c.* I saw your Friend, who told me, &c. *de quèn es este Criado?* whose Servant is this? *cuyo es esse Muchàcho?* whose Child is that? *cuyo es este Sombrero?* whose Hat is this? *el me viò en la Iglesia*, he saw me in the Church. These Pronouns are used in both Genders and Numbers, as I have above said, except only the indeclinable Relative *que*.

De los Pronombres Impropios.

Of Pronouns Improper.

These Pronouns the Spanish Language divides into two Classes: The first is of Personals, which re-
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gard Persons only ; the other of mixt, that is, which has regard both to Things and Persons.

The Personals are the following, *quien, persona, nadie* ; the mixt are, *ninguno, cadauno, otro, cierto, mismo, nulo, alguno, todo, tal, qualquier, cadaqual*.

Of these Pronouns there are some which have one only Termination, and others which change their Termination : The former are *quien, persona, nadie, cada, tal* ; these have, I say, only one Termination, being Pronouns improper, and nothing more. Of the second Sort are *ninguno, otro, cadauno, cierto, mismo, nulo, alguno, todo, qualquier* ; these have the Feminine Termination ; as, *ninguna, otra, cadauna, cierta, misma, nula, alguna, toda, qualquiera*.

Of all which aforesaid Pronouns, there are three only Negatives, to wit, *ninguno, nadie, nulo*, all the other are Affirmatives, as may be seen in the following Examples. I shall begin with Examples of the Negatives, which may be indifferently used one for the other, as, *nadie hizo esso, ninguno hizo esso, nulo hizo esso*, no body did that.

Examples of the Affirmatives : *Algùno de la Compañia robò mi Càpa*, some one of the Company has stolen my Cloak ; *cada uno cuyda de su Adelantamiento*, every one looks to his own Preferment ; *quien Professa la Virtud es digno de ser Alabado*, he who makes Profession of Virtue is worthy of Praise ; *cierto Hombre me ha dicho que fuè borràcho la Noche passado*, a certain Man or Person told me you were drunk last Night ; *mùcho Cuydado pertùrba la Salud*, much Care ruins the Health ; *cada uno se retire à su Rancho*, let every one fall back into his Rank ; *nùla Muger barà lo que Maria hizo*, no Woman will do what Mary has done ; *ella misma* (or *el mismo*)

me dixo esto, she herself (or he himself) told me this; *algùno de ellos lo hizo*, one of them did it; *mùchos intentaron à hazer Gramatica por la Lingua Española*, y todos erraron en algo, many have attempted to make a Spanish Grammar, and all have err'd in something or other; *tal me dixò, que le crei*, he said so much, I believed him; *todo lo dicho es falso*, all he said is false; *ningun Hombre de Bien puede decir, que esta Gramatica no es mejòr que las demas*, no Man of Probity can say, that this Grammar does not surpass all others.

De los Verbos, *Of the Verbs.*

To speak a Language in Perfection, we must not only know how to conjugate the Verbs, but also how to employ them rightly; which the following Rules, if carefully observed, will teach, obviate all Difficulties and Ambiguities, and render the speaking the true Castilian Language both easy and pleasant.

De los Modos y Tiempos.

Of the Moods and Tenses.

I have already in the Beginning of this Grammar said, that the Indicative Mood has its Name from its pointing out, and shewing the Thing either in the Present, the Perfect, or the Future Tense, which Tenses may be employed without preceding Preposition or Conjunction, tho' sometimes they are found with the following Conjunctions, *que*, *si*, *quàndo*, and *cómo*. Examples: *Que haze?* *que dize usted?* what do you do, or say? *si vuestra merced avia dicho esto nas presto, le uviera servido*, if you had said this sooner,

sooner, I would have served you ; *como amè me amàron*, they loved me as I loved them ; *no sè si partirà ò no*, I don't know if he'll go away or not.

Del Imperativo.

Of the Imperative Mood.

This Mood requires neither Preposition nor Conjunction, except only in the third Persons Singular and Plural, when the Imperative is preceded by another Verb : In such Case the Particle *que* is made use of. Ex. *quiero que hable*, I will, I desire, that he speak ; *mando que se calle*, I command him to hold his Tongue : I say, when the Imperative Mood follows another Verb : But when there is not another Verb before it, the *que* is not to be employed ; as, *pague sus Deudas*, let him pay his Debts ; *camine derecho*, let him walk strait ; *venga à la Iglesia*, let him come to Church, &c.

Del Modo Optativo y Subjuntivo.

The Optative or Subjunctive Mood,

Has six Tenses ; to wit, the Present, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterplusperfect, and the first and second Future. It takes its Name from being subjoined to another Verb, or to some Particle, or from its wishing or desiring ; and almost ever, each Tense requires some Particle, or Noun Relative, tho' sometimes the Present Tense is used absolutely ; as, *Dios lo haga*, God grant it. You may by the by observe, that, according to the Practice of the best Authors, the Particle *que* may be used with all Moods and Tenses.

All Verbs taken impersonally with the Particle *que*, require the Subjunctive Mood; as, *es menester que vaya*, he must go; *es forzoso que venga*, he must indispensably come. But the Verb can never be taken impersonally, when Certitude is marked; as, *es cierto, es constante, es indubitabile, que esto sea assi*, it is sure, certain, not to be doubted, that this is so.

All Verbs which signify Ignorance, Doubt, Desire, Admiration, Supplication, or Pretension, govern the Subjunctive Mood; as, *dudo que lo puedas hazer*, I doubt your doing it; *admiro que convenga en esso*, I wonder he agrees to that; *ruego que venga à mi casa*, I desire you to come to my House; *deseo que prospere en sus Negocios*, I wish, I desire, you may succeed, prosper in your Affairs; *pretendo que venga aqui*, &c. I pretend that he shall come hither, &c.

Del Modo Infinito, Of the Infinitive Mood.

As this Mood has an indeterminate Signification, it can be employed neither absolutely nor determinately, except in speaking generally; as in these Examples, *poder vivir, y saber vivir, es la verdadera Filosofia*, to be able, and to live according to Reason, is the true Philosophy. Sometimes this Infinitive is elegantly, in Imitation of the Latin, made a Substantive, and has the Article *el* prefixed; as, *el vivir, y el morir, son las Cosas mas ciertas que tenemos*, that we live, and shall die, or Life and Death, are: what we are most assured of.

This Mood is also sometimes governed by Verbs, which are joined to a Negation; as, *no haze otra Cosa que comar*, he does nothing but eat; *no piensa en otro que en hurtar*, he thinks on nothing but thieving;

thieving ; *no haze mas que lloràr, &c.* he does nothing but weep, &c.

Observaciones de cada Tiempo.

Remarks on each particular Tense.

The Indicative has the most Tenses of all the Moods, the which are either simple or compound: The first are the Present, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect Definite, and the Future; the latter, that is, the compound Tenses, are the two Preterperfects Indefinite, the Preterplusperfect, and the second Future. There are two other Tenses, which are called compound Tenses, not that they are more so than the others, but because they differ from them in the manner of their Composition, as may be seen in the Conjugation of the Verbs, and in the different Signification of each Tense, given in the Beginning of this Grammar, to which, for the avoiding a prolix Repetition, I refer the Reader.

Del Preterito Imperfecto, *Of the Preterimperfect.*

This Tense (as the Name itself declares) speaks the Action imperfectly passed in regard to the Time in which we speak, but present in regard to something which is also passed, so that it has an Eye both to the present and passed; as, *yo comia quando llegò,* I was eating when he arrived. Here the Action of eating is present, in regard to the Time of the Person's Arrival, but past in regard to the Time in which I make this Relation; *yo escrivia quando vino,* I was writing when he came. This is so plain, that I need not multiply Examples, and shall therefore proceed to

Del Preterito Definido e Indefinido.

The Preterperfects Definite and Indefinite.

It has been an Error common to all, who have wrote Grammars, for the instructing Foreigners in the Spanish Tongue, to confound the Definite and Indefinite Tenses, saying, *escrivi ayer, escrivi esta Noche, he escrito ayer, he escrito esta Noche*. How wrong they are in this, the following Rule and Examples will demonstrate.

Observe then, that the Preterperfect Definite is employed when we speak of a Time perfectly past, and the Indefinite when the Time is not totally, but past in part, and in part present, or passing. For Example, in speaking of the last Year can I say, *he escrito una carta el año pasado?* By no means; for the Time or Year is intirely past; and therefore, to speak properly, we must say, *escrivi una carta el año pasado*, I wrote a Letter last Year. Tho' the English deny Foreigners the Advantage of learning their beautiful and expressive Language, by not publishing a Grammar, yet the same Difference I have observed by conversing; for it seems to me as shocking to the Ear in English, to say, *I have wrote a Letter last Year*, and not, *I wrote a Letter*, &c. as it does in Spanish, to say, *he escrito*, &c. In speaking of the present Year, which is plain is but in part passed, it won't be allowed me to say, *compuse un Libro este Año*, I composed a Book this Year; but if I would speak properly, and like one who understands the Language, I must say, *he compuesto un Libro este Año*, I have this Year composed a Book, which to me seems also more proper in the English. It is just

just Matter of Astonishment, that no Grammarian has made this so necessary Remark before me: I can't suppose them ignorant of this Difference between the Definite and Indefinite, and can attribute it only to Carelessness, to their believing it not necessary, or to their Design of obliging those who would learn the Spanish to apply themselves to some Master. If any, through a Self-opinion and Ignorance, impugn this Remark, I shall turn them over to *Cobarruvias* and *Gracian*, who will, I hope, be allowed thoroughly to understand the Spanish. But, beside these Authors, our own Ears will set us right; for it must shock any one, who understands this Language, to hear, *hè escrito una Carta el Año pasado*. Indeed the Ear can't instruct a Beginner, because it is by being conversant with those who speak correctly, that the Ear becomes delicate in distinguishing Sounds; and we often find People, who are no Grammarians, to whom (being used to a polite Conversation) several Expressions are grating, tho' they can give no other Reason, than that it does not sound right.

Del Preterito mas que Perfecto.

The Preterplusperfect

Marks a Time past before the Beginning of some Action or Circumstance also past; as, *avia cenado quando llegò*, I had supped when he arrived. Here the Action of supping was over, the Time was past before the Person's Arrival, which is also past in regard to the Time in which I speak.

Del Futuro, *Of the Futures.*

The Indicative Mood has two Futures, the one Simple, the other Compound : The Simple is, *harè*, I will do ; *darè*, I will give ; *hablarè*, I will speak ; The Compound is, *hè* or *tèngo de hazer*, *hè* or *tèngo de dàr*, *hè* or *tèngo de hablàr*, I must do, give, or speak. Now the Difference between these Futures is, that the one only simply marks the Action, whereas the other, to wit, the Compound, implies an Obligation ; a thing that must necessarily be done, given, or said. As for Example, *harè lo que me dixes*, I will do what you say, what you bid me ; *darè lo prometido*, I will give you what I promised ; *hablarè la Verdàd*, I will or shall speak the Truth. Examples of the Compound Future : *Tengo de hazer lo prometido*, I must or I am obliged to do what I promised ; *hè de dàr Gracias à Dios*, I must thank God ; *he de hablàr mañana con su Amigo*, I must to-morrow speak with your Friend. Which Examples shew evidently the Difference between the Simple and the Compound Future.

Del Imperativo, *Of the Imperative.*

It is a controverted Point among the Latin Grammarians, whether there is any Difference of Time in the Imperative Mood or not. The Spanish Tongue takes part with those, who allow only one Time, which is the Future : And indeed no Command, in my Opinion, can be said to regard other than a Future ; for the Action must be subsequent to the Command. What some may call the present in the Imperative Mood, in the Spanish Language is borrowed of other Moods, as may be seen in the

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Conjugations of the Verbs. The Spanish then allows of only the Future, which serves to ask or command; as, *ruegole me dè mi Sombrèro*, I desire you to give me my Hat; *dignese favorecèrme*, be pleased to favour me; *hable con Juyzio*, let him speak with Judgment; *de esso à mi Criado*, givethat to my Servant; *vaya à la Iglèsia*, go you to Church.

De los Tiempos del Optativo y Subjuntivo.

Of the Tenses of the Optative and Subjunctive.

These Moods have the following Tenses; viz. the Present, the Preterimperfect, Preterperfect, Preterplusperfect, the Uncertain, and the Futures both first and second. It is needless to say any thing on these, except on the Uncertain, the Conjugation giving full Intelligence of the others: Wherefore, to save Time, I refer the Reader thither.

Del Incierto, *Of the Uncertain.*

I speak particularly of this Tense, because all Grammarians have confounded it with the Preterimperfect of the same Mood, which by what follows will be proved very false. This Tense has its Termination in *ria*, and is not, as I have said, to be used indifferently for the Preterimperfect, it being contrary to the Idiom of the Castilian Tongue; for, could we use the Uncertain for the Preterimperfect, and the contrary, we might say, *iria à Roma, si tuviera Dinero*, or *fuesse*, or otherwise, *fuera à Roma, si*, &c. I would go to Rome, had I Money; which latter would be intirely false. Wherefore take notice, that the Uncertain Tense is employed, when we speak either conditionally (but then the Condition,

tion, must follow) or with some Doubt ; but it can never take *aunque* before or after it, if you will speak correctly : And the Preterimperfect must always be preceded by *si* or *aunque* ; this Uncertain Tense can never take either of these Particles after it. Examples of both, by which you will see how much the Sense of a Period is alter'd by the Difference of these Tenses. To begin then with the Uncertain, *hablaria à usted dièz Doblones, si fuera Hombre bonrado*, I would give you ten Pistoles, were you an honest Man ; *hablaria la Verdàd, si no temiera Castigo*, I would or should speak the Truth, did I not fear Punishment. But it would be false, and contrary to the Idiom of the Language, to say, *diesse* or *diera diez Doblones*, &c. or *hablara* or *hablasse la Verdàd*, &c. Examples of the Preterimperfect : *Aunque hablara* or *hablasse la Verdàd, nadie me creerà*, tho' (or altho') I should say the Truth, nobody will believe me ; *si hablara* or *hablasse*, &c. Note that the Termination *hablara* is sometimes used for *hablaria*, but it is improper ; but *hablasse* is different ; for I may say, *no hablaria*, or (tho' not so properly) *no hablara la Verdàd, aunque me diera mil Doblones*, I would not speak the Truth, tho' you would give me a thousand Pistoles. But I can't say, *no hablasse aunque*, &c. by which the Difference is obvious.

Del Gerundio, *The Gerund.*

In the Spanish they all end in *do* ; as, *amando*, *oyendo*, &c. They govern the same Cases, as the Verbs of which they are Part ; as, *escribiendo esta Carta*, in writing this Letter ; *hablando à Juan*, *hablando à Pedro*, in speaking to John, in giving to Peter : By which it is visible they govern the same

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Cases as their Verbs ; for *Carta* is here an Accusative, and *à Juan*, &c. a Dative.

Note, that the Gerunds have neither Tense, Number, nor Person ; but agree with all. Examples of the Present and Preterperfect ; as, *obrando bien no ay que temer à nadie*, in well doing we need fear nobody ; *fue muerto subièndo la Muralla*, he was kill'd in mounting the Wall. Example for the Number and Person : *Yo le verè, vos le verèis, el le verà passàndo por la Càlle*, I, you, he will see him going thro' the Streets. I need say nothing more on the Gerunds.

Del Participio, *Of the Participles.*

Tho' there are two, yet they are only distinguished by the different Auxiliary Verb : The Participle of the Active has the Auxiliary Verb *avèr* ; that of the Passive the other Auxiliary *sèr*. Now the first Participle forms only the Compound Tenses, and the other forms all the Tenses throughout every Mood ; as, *soy amado*. But of this the Conjugations will afford sufficient Examples, which are therefore needless to repeat here.

De los Adverbios, *Of the Adverbs.*

The Grammarians differ about these Words, *dentro, fuera, encima, debaxo, antes, delante* ; some putting them in the Rank of Adverbs, and others placing them among the Prepositions. They are indeed both Adverbs and Prepositions ; when they are followed by nothing, they are Adverbs ; as, *està dentro*, he is within ; *và fuera*, he goes out ; *està encima*, it is on the Top ; *està debaxo*, he is below ; *vino antes*, he came before ; *camina delante*, go before. They are

Prepositions when they are followed by some Case or a Noun ; as, *está dentro de Casa*, he is in the House ; *está fuera de Casa*, he is out of the House ; *está encima de la Casa*, he is on the Top of the House ; *aunque sea debaxo de la Tierra*, lo hallaré, tho' it should be underneath the Earth, I will find it.

We must take notice, that the Adverb is always put before the Adjective and Participle : I speak of the simple, and not the compound Adverb. Examples : *Juan es sumamente dichoso*, John is extremely happy ; *estoy fuertemente persuadido*, I am strongly persuaded ; *estoy totalmente obligado*, I am entirely obliged ; *estoy enteramente convencido*, I am thoroughly convinced. But for the compound Adverbs they follow the Adjective or Participle ; as, *estoy pronto à cada Instante para servirle*, I am at every Moment ready to serve you ; *es contento à poca cosa*, &c. he is contented with little, &c. Adverbs are placed before and after Verbs ; but then Regard must be had to the Tenses ; for with the simple, or Tenses not compounded, the Adverb comes after ; as, *obrar valientemente es de Hombres animosos*, it is the Property of brave Men to act courageously ; *vivir santamente es cosa necesaria*, to live holily is necessary ; *muere Christianamente el que vive bien*, he dies Christian-like who lives well ; *ir à Riendas sueltas es de Hombres no cuerdos*, to loose the Reins to our Passion is the Property of weak Men. These Examples are from *Gracian* and *Covarrubias* ; the Adverb on the contrary precedes the compound Tenses, as you may observe in the following Examples, taken out of *Quevedo* ; *ha padecido cruelmente*, he has suffered cruelly ; *ha sentido el desacato vivamente*, he was sensibly touch'd with the Want of

of Respect; *à sido tratado cuydadosamente*, he has been carefully looked after.

Adverbs of Time taken absolutely require an Article before them. Ex. *à la Tarde*, in the Evening; *al Instante*, in the Moment, &c. all which must be observed in the reading; for Books are certainly the best Masters for teaching the Elegancy of a Language; and I can't help recommending to the Studious the following Authors, which contain all the Beauties of the Castilian Tongue; viz. *Graciàn, Covarrùbias, Quevèdo, Emprèsas Politicas, D. Antonio de Solis, Exàmen de Ingenios, Novèlas de Miguel Cervantes, las Cartas de Antonio Perez, Gongora, las Poesias del Principe de Esquilache, Calderòn, Mariàna, Don Quixote*, especially the last Translation, printed with the Spanish on one side, where the Faults of the *Antwerp* and *Madrid* Impressions are corrected.

De las Conjunciones, *Of the Conjunctions.*

I have already said, that there are Conjunctions Copulative, Disjunctives, Causals, Illatives, of Opposition, Exception, Conditionals, Conjunctions, of Doubting, of Declaration, of Interrogation, of Comparison, of Augmentation, of Diminution, of Conclusion, of Time, of Order, and of Transaction: As the Conjunction Copulative holds the first Rank, I shall begin with that.

De las Conjunciones Copulativas.

Of the Conjunction Copulative.

The true Spanish Copulatives are *y* and *e*, which answer to the English *and*, and serve to couple two Words,

Words, or two different Parts of a Sentence, which without them would be disjoined. Ex. *ay mucho entre dezir y hazer*, &c. there is a great deal between saying and doing, &c. *he visto à su Padre esta Mañana, y le he dicho todo lo que me mandò su Hermàno*, I saw your Father this Morning, and told him all your Brother ordered me. But as these Conjunctions require a pretty long Discourse, I shall take them orderly, one after another, to avoid Confusion.

1. then, The Conjunction Copulative *y* and *e* are sometimes indifferently put, the one for the other; and at other times it is not allowed to use either without Distinction.

2. When the Word which precedes the Conjunction Copulative ends in a Vowel, and that the Word which follows begins with a Consonant, you may make use of either the Copulative *e* or the *y*; *Pedro e Juan*, Peter and John; *Maria y Catalina*, Mary and Catharine; or, *Maria e Catalina*.

3. So, on the contrary, when the Word preceding the Conjunction ends with a Consonant, and that which follows begins with a Vowel, you may indifferently use the *e* or *y*. Ex. *un Arbol y una Planta*, a Tree and a Plant; or, *un Arbol e una Planta*; *imitarèmos à los Sabios y à los Doctos*; or, *imitarèmos à los Sabios e à los Doctos*, we will copy after the Wise and the Learned.

4. When the Word preceding has a Vowel for its final Letter, and the Word which is coupled begins with the Vowel *i*, you must then use the Copulative *e*, and by no means you must employ the *y*; *España e Italia*, Spain and Italy; *Alemania e Inglaterra*, Germany and England; *Francia e Inglaterra*, France and England, &c.

I have before said, that the true Conjunctions are *y* and *e*, because there are others which serve for Conjunctions Copulatives, tho' indeed they are not such; I speak of these, *tambien*, *tànto*, *quànto*, *como*, *ni*, and *tanpoco*, on each of which I shall make some useful Observations.

Tambien, when it is a Conjunction Copulative, is always placed at the End of the Phrase or Sentence, and couples the Person and a Verb understood, which has been before expressed in the same Period; as, *usted lo quiere, y yo tambien*, you will have it, and I also. Where *tambien* is in the Place of the Verb *quiere*, for the Sentence is, *usted lo quierè, y yo lo quiero*, you will have it, and I will have it.

Tanto, *quanto*, *como*, when taken as Conjunctions, always speak a Relation, and answer the one to the other, in shewing, or giving a Reason; as, *harè lo que me dize, tanto por su Amor como por el Amor de su Padre*, I will do what you desire me, as well for your own Sake as for the Sake of your Father; *baze tanto quanto pucde para destruirme*, he does all he can to ruin me, to destroy me.

Ni is a Conjunction Copulative, which disjoins and separates. This some may retort on me as a Bull, and ask how that which couples can disjoin? It naturally disjoins the Parts of the Period, as to the Sense, but unites them in the Period; as, *no es ni bonràdo ni loable, &c.* it is neither honest nor commendable, &c. *este Punto no pertenesce ni à ti, ni à mi, para decidirlo*, this Point belongs neither to thee nor me to decide; *ni beve ni come esta Dama*, this Lady neither eats nor drinks.

Tanpoco is a Conjunction after the same manner as *ni*, that is, it disjoins at the same time that it unites;

unites; as, *si no quiere salir, ni yo tampoco*, if you won't go out, neither will I; *si usted no da esto à su criado, tampoco yo se lo darè*, if you won't give that to your Servant, I won't give it him neither; *el abogado à tenido tanpoco cuydado del Negocio, como el Procurador*, the Counsellor has taken as little Care of the Business, as the Attorney. Observe, that the Conjunction *tambien* is the Antithesis of *tampoco*; that is, the one, *tambien*, is employed in a Period which affirms, and the other, *tampoco*, in that which is Negative; tho' both the one and the other unites the Parts of a Sentence, with the Difference here mentioned.

De las Conjunctiones Disjuntivas.

Of the Conjunctions Disjunctive.

These are *ò*, *u*, and *sea*, which last, when a Conjunction, is accented over the *à*, to shew it is not the Present Tense of the Subjunctive Mood of the Verb *ser*, which is ever wrote without an Accent *sea*. This Note I thought necessary, tho' it is a Digression: To return then, the *o* and the *u* are often confounded either thro' Ignorance, or want of Attention: I shall first observe, that the above Conjunctions answer to the Latin *vel*, without the least Difference between them; and will now give you Rules for avoiding the Fault above-mentioned, *i. e.* the using the *o* for the *u*, or, *vice versa*, the *u* for the *o*.

When the Word which goes before the Conjunction Disjunctive ends with a Vowel, and that which follows begins with a Consonant, you must employ the *o*; as, *quiere hazerlo ò no?* will you do it

it or no? *es Maria ò Juana lo que vino?* is it Mary or Johanna that came? *no sè si lo quiere ò no lo quiere,* I don't know whether you desire it or no; *es sabio ò loco, &c.* he is a wise Man or a Fool, &c.

When the Conjunction Disjunctive comes between two Words, the first of which ends with a Vowel, and the latter begins with another, the *u* must then be made use of; as, *Pedro u Ignacio irá à España,* Peter or Ignatius shall go to Spain; *Juana ù Ana será mi Muger,* Johanna or Anne shall be my Wife; *Pablo ù Antonio será el culpado,* Paul or Antony will be blamed, the Blame will be laid on Paul or Antony.

The Conjunction Disjunctive *seà* is always placed at the Head of a Sentence, in which it differs from the *ò* and *u*; for tho' sometimes they may be found at the Beginning of a Period, that is not always their Place; but *seà* must ever be at the Head, and answers to the English *whether*, and the Latin *vel*; as, *seà que lo ayas hecho, seà que no lo ayas hecho, tu padeceràs,* whether thou hast, or hast not done it, thou shalt suffer; *seà danzando, seà jugando, seà beviendo, es un Hombre de Garbo,* whether he dances, plays, or drinks, he is a genteel Man; *seà verdàd, seà mentira, seràs castigado,* whether it is true or false (be it the Truth or a Lye) thou shalt be punished.

De las Conjunctiones de Oposición.

Conjunctions of Opposition.

They are in Number four, to wit, *pero, entre-
tanto, con todo esso, sin embargo,* which answer to the *enim, sed, at,* of the Latins, the latter three more properly to *tamen*: They are differently employed in Discourse, therefore I shall give you some Examples of each.

Pero

Pero seems to subtract something from what preceded it, and gives us a less Idea than that we conceived in the foregoing Part of the Sentence ; as, *lo que dizes es Verdàd por una parte, pero por otra es falso*, what you say is true on the one Side, but false on the other ; *es admirable este Edificio, pero no està en dispuestò*, this Edifice, this Structure, is admirable, wonderful, but ill disposed , *estava muy enfèrmo, pero agora està algo aliviàdo*, he was very ill, but he is now somewhat better ; *era el mayòr Picaro del mundo, pero al presente es muy bonràdo*, &c. he was the greatest Rascal on Earth, but is at present a very honest Man. I have already said, that *entretànto*, *con todo èsso*, and *sin embargo*, answer to the *tamen* of the Latins ; for they may be indifferently used the one for the other : We also have in English three Conjunctions, which answer to these three, and may also be indifferently used ; to wit, *yet*, *notwithstanding*, *nevertheless*. Examples: *Me lo ha prometido, entretànto, or con todo èsso, or sin embargo hizo lo contrario* ; you promised it me, yet, nevertheless, yet, notwithstanding you did the contrary ; *no merefce que le sirva, entretànto, con todo èsso, sin embargo harè lo que pudière*, you don't deserve that I should serve you, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless I will do all in my Power, all that I can, &c.

The Conjunctions exceptive and restrictive

Are the following ; viz. *sino*, *aunque*, *excepto que*, *excepto de*, *amenos que*, *amenos de*. *Sino* answers to the Latin *nisi*, which *nisi*, as all Grammarians know, includes also the *sed* ; and it is used with the Particles *que* and *de*, that is, when *sino* is followed by a Verb, and then only : As for Example ; *no le ruègo otra cosa*

cosa sino que se acuèrde de mi (in which the Spanish exactly corresponds with the English Idiom), I ask nothing of you but that you will remember me ; *quière no solamènte esso, sino essòtro*, I will not only have that, but yon other ; where may be observed, that the English *but*, as well as the Spanish *sino*, makes use of the Particle *that* as an Expletive, when it is followed by a Verb, and rejects it when there is no Verb to come after.

The Particle in Spanish, as I believe it is in English, is also sometimes thrown out, tho' a Verb follows the Exceptive, that is when a Condition is implied ; as, *no haga esso, sino quiere ser castigado*, don't do that, *without, except, unless* you design to be chastis'd. But in this you see it changes its Sense, and is no longer the English *but*.

The Conjunction *aunque* is always joined to, and requires the Subjunctive ; and may with equal Elegancy either be placed at the Beginning of, or follow in the Period ; as, *es Hombre de bien, aunque sea pòbre*, he is a Man of Worth, tho' he is poor ; *aunque sea pobre, es Hombre de bien ; no es rico, aunque sea Cavallero*, or *aunque sea Cavallero, no es rico*, tho' he is a Gentleman, he is not rich. I have known some who have said, *aunque es Cavallero no es rico*, which is quite wrong ; for, according to the Rules of Grammar, *aunque* requires always the Subjunctive Mood.

The Conjunctions *excepto* and *amènos* are both Prepositions and Conjunctions : I shall take notice of them here as Conjunctions only, and under the Head of Prepositions I shall again mention them as such. You may sometimes indifferently use them ; as, *no podia hazèr peòr, excepto de quitarle la Vida*, or *amènos de quitarle la Vida*, he could not do worse, unless

unless he took his Life. You must take notice, that these Conjunctions are always followed by the Particle *que* or *de*. I have just now said you may sometimes use them indifferently, *excepto* in the Place of *amenos*, or this again for *excepto*. When therefore the Particle *de* follows either of these Conjunctions, they may be employed the one for the other; but it is not the same when the Particle *que* comes after; for we may say, *hizo lo peor que pudo, excepto que no le matò*; but you can't say, *hizo lo peor que pudo, à menos que no le matò*, he did the worst he could, except that he did not kill. But you might say, *à menos de matàrle excepto de matàrle*; by which you may see the Particle *de* is employed before an Infinitive Mood.

De las Conjunctiones condicionales.
Of the conditional Conjunctions.

Which are, *si, dado que, supuèsto que, puesto el caso que, à condicion*. As these Conjunctions are not only differently employed, but have a different Signification; I shall, that the Use of them may become familiar and easy, make some necessary Observations on every one of them in particular.

De la Condición *si*, Of the Conditional *si*.

This Conjunction governs the Subjunctive Mood, except a Doubt is implied; for then it governs the Indicative; and this is the only Exception: I shall therefore give you some few Examples of its Regimen both of the one and other; I say then, it always governs the Subjunctive, except as above. For Ex. *si me huviera acordado, le huviera traído sus Medias*, if I had bethought me, I had brought your Stock-
ens

ens; *bizièra lo que me pide si pudièra*, I would do what you ask if I could; *no buviera perdido el pleyto, si huviesse creído à usted*, I should not have lost the Suit, had I believed you.

Where there is a Doubt you must inevitably employ the Indicative Mood with *si*; as, *si he hablado mal castigame*, if I have ill spoken correct me; *si el Pleyto se pierde será su falta*, if the Suit is lost it will be your Fault. These I think sufficient for your Instruction: Wherefore I shall proceed to

The Conjunctions *supuesto que*, *dado que*, *puesto el caso que*, *à condicion*.

These Conjunctions always require the Subjunctive Mood. *Dado que* answers to *allowing it to be so*; *supuesto que*, supposing, granting that; *puesto el caso que*, put the Case that; *à condicion*, on Condition. Examples of their Regimen: *Dado que venga*, or *venière à propósito no dexaré de dezirselo*, if, or granting, or supposing that it comes in Time, I will tell it you; *supuesto que haga lo que dize, le daré lo prometido*, on Condition, supposing that you do what you say, I will give you what is promised; *puesto el caso que llegue à Roma en el Mes de Julio, tiene bastante tiempo para hazer el Negocio*, put the Case he arrives at Rome in July, he has time enough to do the Business; *le prestaré mi Cavàllo, à condicion que me le buelva mañana*, I will lend you my Horse, on Condition you will return him To-morrow. Observe, that *quando* is sometimes a conditional Conjunction, and put indifferently for *si*; and then it governs the Preterimperfect of the Subjunctive Mood, and that only: But this Alternative is not allowed in any other Mood or Tense, as may be observed

erved in these following Examples ; *si* or *quando* *hablasse* or *hablara bien entonces, le darè lo prometido,* he would speak handsomely, I would give him what is promised ; *quando lo quisièsse, yo no lo quisièra,* if you would, I would not ; *si usted lo quisièsse y yo no quisièra, &c.* if you would, and I would not, &c.

De las Conjunciones de Duda,
Conjunctions of Doubting,

Are these, *si, sea como fuere.* *Si*, as a Conjunction of Doubt, governs the Indicative Mood, and answers to the Latin *an*, as you will remark in these Examples ; *dudo si el Rey de Inglaterra aceptara la Paz* no, I doubt the King of England's accepting the Peace, I doubt whether the King of England will accept the Peace or not ; *no sè si à dicho que vendrà* no, I don't know whether he said he would or would not come ; *no sè si me ama ò no*, I don't know whether he loves me or not, &c.

In the same manner, as a Conjunction of doubting, *sea lo que fuere* requires the Indicative Mood ; *no como fuere, no puèdo hazer mas que cumplir con mi Obligacion*, be it as it will, I can do no more than my Duty, than comply with my Obligation ; *sea como fuere, irè à hazer la Embaxàda*, be it as it will, I will go and execute the Embassy ; *sea como fuere, el serà ahorcàdo*, be it as it will, he shall be hanged, &c.

De las Conjunciones Declarativas.
Of the Conjunctions Declarative.

I call those Declaratives, which point out and declare the Meaning of the Affirmation ; as is, *es de saber*, to wit, that is to say ; and this may be employed

ployed in almost all Discourse ; it governs neither Tense nor Mood of any Verb, as may be seen in these Examples ; *los Hombres que vienen son quatro, es de saber, Pedro, Juan, Antonio, y Francisco ; la Inglaterra es un Reyno muy abundante, es de saber, en Cerveza, Trigo, Ganados, Sal, &c.* England is a very plentiful Country, a very fertile Country, to wit, in Beer, Wheat, Herbs, Salt, &c.

Note, that *como*, taken as a Conjunction Declarative, governs neither Mood nor Tense of any Verb, and may supply the Place of *es de saber* ; for we may say in the above Example, *como en Cerveza, Trigo, &c.* as well as, *es de saber en Cerveza, Trigo, &c.* again, *los Hombres, &c. como Pedro, &c.* as well as, *los Hombres, &c. es a de saber Pedro, &c.*

De las Conjunciones Interrogativas.

Of the Conjunctions Interrogative.

These Conjunctions are, *para que ? à que ? de que ? sobre que ? porque razon ? à que proposito ? de donde viene ?* these, and these only, are the Interrogative Conjunctions used in the Castilian Language. As these are somewhat difficult, I shall make some Observations upon the most common, and most elegant Manner of Expression, by which I shall at once shew both the Grounds and the Elegancy of the Spanish Tongue. Most Grammarians have confounded the Conjunction *porque* with *para que*, using them indifferently one for the other ; but as this is absonant from the Elegancy of the Language, I say that they are not to be thus used, having a different Signification, tho' the Difference is not sensible, translating the said Particles into English. For Example, *no se porque ni para que està enojado*, I do not know
for

what, why, nor wherefore, on what Account he is angry : Tho' this Difference is not distinguishable in the Translation, yet in the Spanish the *porque* refers to the Passion of Anger, and the *paraque* to the Cause or Reason of it.

Beside, the Conjunction *porque* is sometimes preceded by the Particle *el*, which can't be put before the *paraque*. For Example, *ignoro el porque de su enojo*, I don't know the why, the Reason of his Anger ; but I can't say, *ignoro el paraque* : And this Difference our Ears will teach us.

When the *porque* is used with the Article, you may in its stead put the *paraque* without Article ; thus, *no sè el porque de su enojo*, *no sè paraque*, or *porque razon està enojado*, I don't know why you are angry, I don't know the Reason or wherefore you are angry.

As *à que ? de que ? sobre que ?* are very easy both to be understood and rightly employed, I shall neither waste Time nor Paper in mentioning what the least Observation will teach you, nay even the few following Examples will prove sufficient for your Instruction in this Point ; *no sè à que reduzirà el todo*, I don't know to what you will reduce the Whole ; *de que or à que sirven tantas Palabras ?* to what Purpose so many Words, of what Use are so many Words ? *sobre que funda sus esperanzas ?* on what do you build your Hopes ? By these Examples you may observe, that the Spanish differs nothing from the English Idiom in these Phrases. Observe by the by, that *que*, *de que ? à que ?* may be used in the stead of each other, as you may see if you will take the Pains to look back a little.

Porque

Porque razon? and *à que proposito?* are indifferently used the one for the other, and they are also sometimes indifferently put for *porque* or *paraque?* as, *porque Razon à hecho esso?* on what Account did you that? *à que proposito à hecho esso?* to what End did you that? *de donde viene que se mete en Negocios ajenos?* why do you meddle with other Folks Business?

I pass by the Conjunctions of Comparison, having already thoroughly treated of them in the Beginning of this Work, whither I refer the Student.

De las Conjunctiones Augmentativas y Diminutivas.

Of the Conjunctions Augmentative and Diminutive.

The following are what we call Augmentatives, *ademas*, *porfin*, *aun*: The Diminutives are, *à lo menos*; And as there may be found some Difficulty in distinguishing when the former are Augmentatives, and when Conjunctions Copulatives, I shall make such Remarks on each, as may suffice to obviate all Doubt.

Ademas is an Augmentative when it gives an additional Epithet, be it either good or bad; as, *Pedro es Picaro, ademas de ser Ladron*, Peter is a Rascal, besides (or over and above) his being a Thief. Here is an additional Epithet to that of Thief; in this Sentence *ademas* is both a Copulative and an Augmentative; for it not only augments the Idea of Peter's Character, but it connects and joins one evil Quality to another. And where-ever *ademas* is an Augmentative, it is also a Copulative.

Porfin has two opposite Significations, as you may observe, *tiene algunos Defectos, pero, por fin es Hombre de bien*, he has some Defects, some Faults, but

is in the main an honest Man ; where it answers notwithstanding in English ; *es un Picaro, es un Borracho, y un Ladron; porfin tiene todos los siete Pecados mortales, &c.* he is a Rascal, a Drunkard, a Thief ; in short, to crown all, he is guilty of all the even deadly Sins.

Aun is also a Conjunction Augmentative, when it adds to our Ideas ; as, *es humilde y manso, y aun caritativo*, he is humble, mild, and even charitable ; *Putanero, y aun Mentiroso*, he is both a Whore-master, and a Lyar ; *es Filosofo, y Theologo, y aun Jurista*, he is a Philosopher and Divine, and even a Lawyer, &c.

The Diminutives are exactly the contrary of the Augmentatives ; for they lessen our Ideas. Ex. *si entrè en la Conspiracion, à lo menos no he querido concurrir en su muerte*, tho' I entered into the Conspiracy, however I would not agree to his Death ; *no se quiere acordar del hijo, por lo menos acuerdese del Padre*, if you will not remember the Son, however, at the least, remember the Father. Note, that *à lo menos*, or *por lo menos*, are indifferently used, having the same Signification, as may be seen by the above Examples.

De las Conjunctiones Causales.

Of the Causal Conjunctions.

As there are some of these also Illatives, and only differ in the Signification, I call those the Causals, which mark the Cause or Reason of a Thing's being done, and those Illatives, which mark the Inference. The Causals answer to the Latin *enim*, for, or *quia*, because ; and the Illatives to the *ergo*, therefore : We shall, in this Place, make mention of the Causals only

only, and not of the Illatives, which we reserve for the next Remark.

These Causals are, *pues, porque, como, porquanto, luego paraque, à fin*; on each Particular of which we shall make some Observations, and by Example sufficiently explain them.

Amongst these Conjunctions, that which is the most commonly used is *porque* and *pues*, and mark the Reason of what is or has been said or done: Supposing that any should ask why a Man reasons, and a Horse does not, I should answer, *porque el Hombre es racional, y el Cavallo no*, because a Man is rational, and a Horse is not. By which it is evident, that the Causal *porque* shews, or points out the Reason, why a thing is such as it may be: But that I may make this altogether easy, take these Examples; *este Hombre no se mueve, porque, ò pues es muerto*, this Man does not move, because he is dead; *este Arbol no brota, pues, or porque, es muerto*, this Tree does not bud, because it is dead; *bien aventurados los que lloran pues or porque serán consolados*, happy are those who mourn for they shall be comforted. Take notice, that *pues* and *porque*, as Causals, are indifferently put the one for the other.

The Conjunction *como* is put for *porque*, and this again for *como*, when *como* begins the Phrase; *como la ora de la muerte sea incierta es menester estar siempre prevenidos*, as the Hour of Death is uncertain it is necessary to be always on our Guard; or, *porque la ora de la muerte, &c.* because the Hour, &c.

The *como* or *porque*, in this Sense corresponds with the Latin *cum*, and sometimes goveans the Subjunctive, and sometimes the Indicative, for we may say *como or porque la ora de la muerte es, &c.*

Por quanto and *à causa que*, taken after the same manner, that is, beginning a Sentence, either of them may be employed for *como* or *porque*. Ex. *como* or *porque*, *porquanto* or *à causa que la Hora de la Muerte*, &c. but if *porquanto* or *à causa que* is in the Middle of a Sentence, you cannot substitute in the Place of either of them, either *como* or *porque*; as, *tu ojo es maligno porquanto soy bueno*, thine Eye is evil because, inasmuch as, I am good: In the Place of *à causa que* or *porquanto* should you use *como* or *porque*, the Sentence would be unintelligible.

I have just one Word to say on the Conjunctions *afinque* and *paraque*, which is, that they answer to the Latin *ut*, or to the English *to the end that*; and they govern the Subjunctive Mood; as, *doyte este aviso afinque*, or *paraque te emiendes*, I give thee this Advice to the end thou mayst amend; *te doy esta Direccion afinque* or *paraque halles la Casa*, I give thee this Direction to the end that, or that thou mayst find the House.

De las Conjunctiones Ilativas.

Of the Conjunctions Illative.

The following we call Illatives from the Supine of the Latin Verb *infero illatum*; they answer to the English *therefore*, viz. *pues*, *luego*, *y assi*, *y conque*; they serve to form a Conclusion, as, *Pedro es racional, luego es discursivo*, Peter is rational, therefore can reason; *tengo dado mi Palabra, y assi la cumplirè*, I have given my Word, and will therefore keep it; *Juan fuè à Roma, pues viò al Papa*, John was at Rome, he therefore saw the Pope; *he prometido pagar mis Deudas, conque devo aborrrar los Gastos de mi Casa*, &c. I have promised to pay my Debts, and

must therefore spare in the Expences of my House, &c. These have all, as far as they are Illatives, one and the same Sense, and may be used the one for the other; as, *tengo dado mi Palabra, y assi (luego, pues or conque) me puedes creer*, I have given my Word, thou mayst therefore believe me. I say, this may be when they are Illatives; for otherwise they are neither taken after the same manner, nor have they one and the same Signification.

De la Conjunciòn que, Of the Conjunction que.

This *que* is of the greatest Importance of all the Conjunctions: As it is of so great Consequence, I have made mention of it, when it is taken as a Pronoun, in the Chapter of Pronouns; and in other Parts of this Grammar, I have shewn what is the most agreeable to this Conjunction *que*.

The *que* is not only a Conjunction by itself, but it also makes a Part of other Conjunctions, in Composition; as, *asique, aunque, sinque, &c.*

The *que* is put before the Present, and the uncompounded or simple Preterperfect of the Subjunctive Mood. It is employed in two different manners or ways, either simply, or governed by a preceding Verb: When it is simple, that is, not preceded by a Verb, it marks Exclamation and Repugnance to a thing mentioned, a Surprise, or asks a Question; as, *que me exponga à hazer lo que me dize! es impossible*; what, expose myself to do what you say! it is impossible; *que sea Traidor à mi Rey, Dios me libre desso*, that I should be a Traitor to my King, God defend me from it; *que Hombre es aquel?* what Man is that?

When

When *que* is governed by a preceding Verb, that Verb shall be in the Indicative Mood, and the Verb which follows the *que* in the Subjunctive. Ex. *dudo que el Rey aya llegado à Hanover*, I doubt of the King's being arrived at Hanover; *me espanto que usted hàya hecho tal disparate*, I am surpris'd that you have committed such a Folly.

Take notice, that sometimes this Verb in the Indicative is, by way of Elegance, put at the End of the sentence, which is then begun with *que*. Ex. *no dudo que el Negocio no sea como usted dize*, or *que el Negocio no sea como usted dize no lo dudo*, I don't doubt the Affair's being as you say; *no me espanto que se haya desempeñado*, or *que se haya desempeñado no me espanto*, I don't wonder he has paid his Debts.

But this Rule does not stand good when we speak in the Future, or the uncertain Tense; that is, we cannot postpone the Verb, which ought to precede the *que*; as in the following Examples; *juzgo que se alegraria de verle*, I judge he would be glad to see you; but we can't say, *que se alegraria de verle juzgo*.

When *que* is preceded by a Verb in the Imperative, it requires the following Verb to be put in the Subjunctive Mood; as, *ven acá, que te vea*, come hither, that I may see you; *ven acá, que te hable*, come hither, that I may speak to you. In all which you may remark, that the said *que* agrees perfectly well with the Latin *ut*.

But when the *que* answers to the Latin *quam*, it denotes an Exclamation only, and governs the Indicative Mood. Ex. *que dichoso es aquel Hombre!* how happy is that Man! *que desventurado eres!* how

how unfortunate are you! *qu: Trabaj s he padescido!* what Labours have I undergone! O *que amable Princesa es la de Gales!* &c. how amiable a Princess is the Princess of Wales! &c. I need say nothing more on this Particle; for I have taken notice of every thing essential. Let the Student only observe, when it answers to the Latin *ut*, in the English *that*, or *to the end that*, and when it has the Signification of *quam*, how; and he will find no Difficulty in using it not only correctly, but even elegantly.

De las Interjeciones, *Of the Interjections.*

I have already in its proper Place given a Definition of the Interjection; and nothing remains but to shew its Use: In order to which we shall first shew, how many different Sorts there are of Interjections.

An Interjection, I have already said, serves to express the Passions, or different Movements, of the Mind, which are either of Joy, or Grief, Desire, Fear, Aversion, or Admiration; and often one and the same Word has very different Significations. I have already made some particular Observations on each manner of Expression, whither I refer the Reader; where he may take notice, that the Interjection which serves to speak Admiration and Joy, also by the different Tone of the Voice serves to shew our Surprise and Grief. There are some Interjections which are used to encourage and animate; as, *Animo, Amigos!* Courage, my Friends! but as these are extremely easy, and correspond with the English Idiom, and as also they can cause no Difficulty, when you meet with them in Authors, for they sufficiently declare themselves, it will be losing
Time

Time either to say more of them, or to furnish out
Number of Examples.

De las Preposiciones, Of the Prepositions.

As the Nature and Use of the Prepositions ought to be well understood, and as few Grammarians have spoken either so clearly or so fully on this Head as, in my Opinion, they ought to have done, had they seriously at Heart the Instructing their Readers, I shall endeavour to leave nothing unsaid, on this Part of Speech, which may be of Use to the Studious. What a Preposition is, its very Name defines; and I think it unnecessary to dwell on a longer Definition: I shall therefore speak to, and give Examples of every one in particular of the most common, that is, of such which occur the oftenest in common Discourse, and are most necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with; and as the Preposition *à* is of the greatest Extent, both in its Use and Signification. I shall begin with,

De la Preposicion à, The Preposition à.

As the *à* is not only a Preposition, but is also a Particle, used after very different manners, and has divers Significations, I shall by the following Explanation, sufficiently teach you to discern when it is a Preposition, when a Particle.

1. It is an indeclinable Particle, when it is in Composition, as it often is both with Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, and Adverbs, and sometimes augments or diminishes the Signification; as, *adinerado*, to be full of Money, compounded of *à* and *dinero*; it is the Participle of the Verb *adinerar*, which is also a Compound,

pound, to heap up Money. The English have the Word *monied*, which seems a Participle, tho' there is no such Verb as *to money*: viz. he is a monied Man, *está adinerado*. *Arrodillarse* is a Verb Neuter reciprocal, to kneel, compounded of *à* and *Rodilla*, the Knee; *adelante* is an Adverb, compounded of *à* and *delante*, before, &c.

2. It is a Particle when it is between two Infinitive Moods; as, *enseñar à jurar*, to teach to swear; *empezar à jurar*, to begin to swear.

3. It is a Particle when it follows a Participle or Adjective, and is followed by an Infinitive Mood; as, *estoy prompto à obedecer*, I am ready to obey; *es muy difícil à creer*, it is very hard to believe.

4. It is a Particle when it comes between two Nouns of Number, or, more properly, between a Noun of Number, and its Repetition; as, *ir dos à dos*, to go two and two; *ir quatro à quatro*, to go four and four; *vinieron Dozena à Dozena*, they came by Dozens.

5. When it marks Distance of Time or Place, it is a Particle; as, *à* (for *ay*) *à diez Dias que no lo vi*, it is ten Days since I saw it; *vivo à veinte Millas de Londres*, I lived twenty Miles from London.

6. The *à* is a Preposition, which marks the Dative Case in the Declension of a Noun proper, whether Masculine or Feminine; as, *escribir à Pedro*, to write to Peter; *à Juan*, *à Maria*, *à Isabela*, &c. I say it marks the Dative of Nouns proper; for in the declining Nouns appellative it takes to itself an *l*; as, *escribir al Rey*, *al Principe*, &c. to write to the King, to the Prince, &c.

7. The *à* marks an Accusative after a Verb Active; as, *amàr à Dios*, to love God; *imitar à los Santos*, &c. to follow the Example of the Saints, &c.

It may be objected, that there is no Difference between *escribir à Pedro*, to write to Peter, and *amar à Dios*, to love God; for if the *à* before Peter marks the Dative, it ought also to do the same before *Dios*: To which I answer, that there is indeed no Difference; however, you must take notice, that when it comes after a Verb Neuter, it marks a Dative, and after a Verb Active, an Accusative Case; and that besides it is the Sign of the Dative Case to Nouns proper only. I need say no more on this Preposition, since what I have already advanced, will be found sufficient to give any intelligent Person a just Notion of its different Significations; for let a Grammar be never so full, it is not that alone, but the being conversant with good Authors, remarking the Turns of their Periods, and diligently observing the Difference of the Idioms in both Languages, which will make us Masters of that we desire to learn. I shall now proceed to the

De la Preposicion *de*, Preposition *de*.

The *de* may be taken either as a Preposition, or a Particle; for sometimes it is the one, sometimes the other; but as some Difficulty may arise, in distinguishing when it is a Preposition, and when a Particle, the following Rules ought to be taken notice of.

When *de* marks the Quality, Cause, or Manner of doing a Thing, or answers to the *of*, Sign of the Genitive in English, it is no Preposition, but a Particle; as, *es un Hombre de bien*, he is a Man of Probity; *es un Hombre de mala Vida*, he is a Man of an ill Life; *el Negocio se hará de Secreto*, the Business shall be done with Secrecy; *la Causa de su*
En-

Enfermedad à sido el beber mucho, hard drinking has been the Cause of your Illness.

When *de* answers to the Latin *de* or *ex*, or the English *from* or *out of*, it is in Spanish a Preposition; as, *vengo de la Iglesia*, I come from Church; *voy de camino*, I go forward, I am going farther.

When *de* is joined with the Instrument, it is a Preposition; as, *muerdo de Hambre, de Sed*, I die with Hunger, with Thirst; in which Sense it agrees, you see, with *with*. Sometimes in one and the same Phrase it may be the Sign of the Ablative Case, and a Preposition; as, *à mi Buella de Roma harè lo prometido*, at my Return from Rome I will do what I promised; *càì de lo alto*, I fell from on high; *vendrè de quando en quando à verle*, I will come now-and-then to see you; *me promete de Dia en Dia*, he promises me from Day to Day.

The *de* is also a Preposition when before Adverbs of Place or Time; as, *de aqui adelante*, from hence-forward; *de alli passò à Londres*, from thence he went to London; *de donde viene usted?* &c. from whence came you? &c. It is often found before the Infinitive Moods of Verbs, and is then a Preposition; as, *es tiempo de partir*, it is time to go; *es tiempo de hazer lo que usted me prometìò algunos Dias passados*, it is time to do what you promised me some Days since; *tengo Gana de comer, de beber, de jugar*, I have a Mind to eat, to drink, to play; *es capaz de cometer todo mal*, he is capable of all Mischiefs; *es tiempo de ir à la Iglesia*, it is time to go to Church; *acabè de Cenar*, I have done Supper; *concluyo de escribir*, I make an End of Writing.

De las Preposiciones *en y dentro*.
Of the Prepositions in and within.

As these Prepositions have often the same Sense, and are indifferently used the one for the other; *en* for *dentro*, and *dentro* for *en*, as you may observe in these Examples; *está en* or *dentro de la Iglesia*, he is in or within the Church; *está en* or *dentro de Casa*, he is in the House;

I have thought proper to take them together, to avoid Prolixity by a Multiplication of Remarks.

Observe then, that in speaking of the Time past, you must employ the Preposition *en*, and not *dentro*. For Example: *Lei las Obras de Gracian en quinze Dias*, I read Gratian's Works in a Fortnight. But it would not be allowed me to say, *lei las Obras de Gracian dentro de quinze Dias*. In the same manner, when we speak of the Time to come, we must use *dentro*, and not *en*; as, *llegaré à Londres dentro de tres Dias*, I will go to London in three Days. But it would be wrong to say, *llegaré à Londres en tres Dias*. So that all the Difficulty is the having regard to the Time, employing *en* for the past, and *dentro* for the Future, as you are taught by the above Examples.

As there is no Difficulty, after this Observation, in the Preposition *dentro*, I shall drop it here, and go on with the Preposition *en*, which, having divers Significations, is not so easy.

This Preposition is both of Time and Place. The Phrase itself will sufficiently shew which it is; as, *bizè esto en un Instante*, I did this in an Instant; *lei este Libro en un Dia*, I read this Book in a Day; *lleguè*

lleguè de Londres en tres Dias, I came from London in three Days; *lleguè en un Instante*, &c. I arrived in an Instant, &c. Examples of Place: *Vivì en Roma diez Años*, I lived ten Years in Rome; *en Madrid ay mucho Dinero, y en Londres tambien*, &c. there is a great deal of Money both in Madrid and London.

In the same Sentence, by the Figure *Zeugma*, the Preposition *en* is sometimes a Preposition both of Time and Place; as, *tratarèmos desso en Tiempo y Lugar*, we will talk of that in proper Time and Place.

The Spaniards make use of *en*, to shew a Condition either good or bad. Ex. *està en estado de hazer su Fortuna*, he is in a Condition to make his Fortune; *es rico en Dinero*, he is rich in Money; *mis Negocios estan en mala Calidàd*, my Affairs are in a bad Condition; *puse mis Negocios en buen Estado*, I have put my Affairs in a good State; *en mal Estado*, &c. in a bad Plight, &c. In which Sense it answers directly to the English *in*.

Of the Prepositions antes, delante, ante.

The Preposition *antes* signifies Priority in Time; as, *Dìos criò à Adam antes del Diluvio*, God created Adam before the Flood; *Moyesen fue antes del Nacimiento de Christo*, Moses was before the Birth of Christ; *Filipe Quarto fuè Rey de España antes de Carlos Segundo*, Philip the Fourth was King of Spain before Charles the Second; *el Rey Guillelmo fuè Rey de Inglaterra antes Rey Jorge*, &c. King William was King of England before King George.

Note,

Note, that the said Preposition, changing the *es* to *i*, helps in the Composition of some Words; as may be seen in these Examples, *Anticamara*, Antechamber; *Antipatio*, a fore Yard. In these compounded Words it is no longer a Preposition, tho' Words in Latin, compounded with a Preposition, may govern the same Cases as the Preposition did when simple; which shews, that in that Language the Composition does not make them less Prepositions, not being divested of their natural Property.

De la Preposicion *delante*.

Of the Preposition before.

This Preposition is both of Place and Order, and often answers to the Latin *coram*; *tengo mi Casa delante de la Iglesia mayor*, my House is before the Great Church; *pon essa Camisa delante del Fuego*, put that Shirt before the Fire; *quitate de delante de mi*, get from before me, get out of my Sight; *mis Possesiones estan delante del Rio Ebro*, &c. my Estates before or opposite to the rich River Eber, &c.

When it signifies the contrary of *despues*, it is of Order; as, *el Rey camina delante de los Soldados*, the King goes before, or at the Head of the Soldiers; *usted vâ delante de mi*, you go before me; *que el uno vaya delante del otro*, let the one go before the other. By which you may perceive it is the contrary of *despues*; for if one goes before, there is a Necessity that the other should be behind, or after him.

This Preposition is put after a Verb, and directly answers to the Latin *coram*, in Presence of, or before; as, *el año passado prediquè delante del Rey*, I preached last Year before the King, or in the King's Presence;

Presence ; *predicarè delante del Principe la Semana que viene*, I shall preach next Week before the Prince ; *me presentarè delante del Juez*, I will make my Appearance before the Judge ; *hablarè delante de todo el Mundo*, I will speak before the whole World, &c.

De la Preposicion *ante*, Of the Preposition before.

The Spaniards make use of this Preposition in very few Phrases ; and as there is no room to say a great deal upon it, I shall only tell you, that it sometimes signifies Priority, and sometimes it has the Force of the Latin *coram* : Take these few Examples ; *ante todas cosas es menester leer, escribir, comer, beber, &c.* we ought, or it is necessary above all things, or before all things, to read, write, eat, drink, &c. *ante nos Escrivanos, Secretarios, Comissarios, &c.* before us Notaries, Secretaries, Commissaries, &c. *el Rey fuè servido mandar que hiziessen Informacion ante los Alcaldes, Corregidores, &c.* the King has been pleased to order, that Information should be made before the Sheriffs and Governors, &c. This is all that can be well said on this Preposition.

De las Preposiciones *cerca y acerca*.

Of the Prepositions near and about.

The Preposition *cerca* marks Nearness or Proximity of Things, Time, or Place, and requires the Genitive Case of Nouns, and the Infinitive Mood of Verbs, with the Particle *de* ; as, *cerca de la una, de las dos*, near one, near two a Clock : *cerca del Nacimiento de Christo*, near the Birth of Christ ; *vivir cerca de mi Casa*, to live near my House ; *cerca de la Iglesia*, near the Church ; *cerca del Palacio*, near the

the Palace ; *esta cerca de perecer*, he is near perishing, &c.

We need say very little on the Preposition *acerca*, which is compounded of the Particle *a* and the Preposition *cerca*, and differs from *cerca* in Signification, that answering to the English *near*, and *acerca* to *concerning* or *about*. As for Example ; *vivo cerca del Palacio*, I live near the Palace ; *no tengo que decir acerca del Negocio*, I have nothing to say in the Business, about or concerning the, &c.

De las Preposiciones, *despues y atras*.

Of the Prepositions since and behind.

The Preposition *despues* is both of Time and Place. When it is a Preposition of Time it answers to the English *since*. It requires after it the Genitive ; as, *despues de la Creacion del Mundo*, since the Creation of the World ; *despues del Diluvio*, since the Deluge ; *despues de Pasqua*, &c. since Easter.

When it is a Preposition of Order, or Place, it answers to the English *after*, and will, in that Sense, have also the Genitive ; as, *usted deve andar despues de Pedro*, you ought to go after Peter, &c.

When it is followed by a Verb it is a Preposition of Time, and answers again to the English *after* ; as, *despues de haver escrito esta Carta, llego el Correo*, the Post arrived after I had wrote this Letter ; *despues que hubo acometido el Enemigo perdiò el Animo*, after he had attacked the Enemy his Courage failed him, &c.

The Preposition *tras* is always of Place, and never changes its Signification ; it answers to the English *behind*, and *detras* is the same. Ex. *se escondiò tras* or *detras de la Iglesia*, he hid himself behind the Church.

Church. So that sometimes it takes the *de* or *a* before it, as in the above, and this following Example ; *à dexado tras desi, atras desi, or detras desi, à todos sus Compañeros*, he left all his Companions behind him.

De la Proposicion *con*, Of the Preposition with.

This Preposition is the same with the English *with*, in every Signification ; for, like that, it marks Union, the Instrument, and the Manner. I shall speak with all the Conciseness possible on this Preposition. When two Parts of a Period are joined by *con*, it marks a Union ; as, *esta Dama se casará con este Cavallero*, this Lady will be married with (to) this Gentleman ; *estoy bien con todo el Mundo*, I have Disputes with nobody ; *iré con Pedro à Roma*, I will go to Rome with Peter ; *mescle el Vinagre con el Azeyte*, I have mixt the Oil with the Vinegar ; *por fabricar una Casa es menester Arena con Cal, &c.* Sand with Lime is needful for the building an House, &c. It is instrumental, or signifies the Instrument, when it shews how, after what Manner or Means, or with or by what a thing is acquired or done ; as, *con el Favor de Dios espero alcanzar su Gloria*, by the Grace of God I hope to enjoy his Glory ; *supeditaré mis Enemigos con el Socorro de Dios*, with the Help of God I shall overcome my Enemies ; *con el Ayuda de mis Amigos, no necesitaré jamas*, with the Help of my Friends, I shall never want ; *con la bazienda que tengo, puedo vivir honradamente*, I may, can live in Credit with the Estate I have ; *hablar con Elegancia*, to speak with Elegancy, elegantly ; *Ciceron habló con Eloquencia*, Cicero spoke eloquently, with Eloquence ; *la Señora todo lo que haze,*

baze, lo baze con Delicadèza, all the Lady does, she does it with Delicacy ; *los Españoles hablan con Altivez, y los Franceses con Arrogància*, the Spaniards speak loftily, the French arrogantly. In these Examples are all the different Uses and Signification of the Preposition, as may be verified by the Testimony of antient Grammarians, Father Salas, Antonio de Nevrixa, Father Manuel, &c.

De la Preposicion *entre*, Of the Preposition betwixt.

This Preposition is both of Place and Time, and answers to the English *between* and *betwixt* ; as, *entre la Creacion del Mundo y el Diluvio passaron muchos Años*, there were many Years between the Creation of the World and the Deluge ; *entre las Navedades y Pasqua està quarèisma*, Lent is between Christmas and Easter. In the above Examples it is evidently a Preposition of Time, and it is as plain, that in the following it is a Preposition of Place, *el Ayre està entre el Cielo y la Tierra*, the Air is betwixt Heaven and Earth ; *entre Londres y Madrid està la Mar de por Medio*, the Sea lies betwixt London and Madrid ; *sientese entre les dos*, &c. sit between the two, &c.

De la Preposicion *fuera*, Of the Preposition out.

This Preposition answers to the English *out* in every Signification, except when it is used for an Exceptive ; it is a Preposition both of Time and Place, except when it marks Unreasonableness. I shall set down some Examples of every way it is employed, *fuera de Sazòn*, out of Season ; *està fuera de la Iglesia*, he is out of the Church ; *fuera de la Ciudad*, out of the City ; *fuera del Reyno*, out of the

the Kingdom. In the following it marks Extravagance, or something unreasonable, and exactly corresponds with the English Idiom, *esta fuera de Juizio*, he is out of his Wits ; *la Carne esta fuera de Precio*, Meat is out of Price, beyond Reason dear ; *lo que dizes es fuera de toda Razon*, what you say is out of all Reason, is unreasonable.

I have already said it is an Exceptive ; as, *soy de su sentir en todo quanto à dicho, fuera de ir à Roma*, I am of your Sentiments in all you have said except in the going to Rome ; *toda la Compañia se fuè fuera de tres ò quatro*, all the Company went away except three or four ; *fuera de esto, soy de su sentir*, I am, except in this, of your Opinion. In this last Sense the Spaniards often use *excepto*, in the stead of *fuera* ; as, *todos se fueron fuera mi Padre*, or *todos se fueron excepto mi Padre*, all but my Father went away. *Excepto* is looked upon, as may be demonstrated from the best Authors, the most elegant manner of Expression, especially where *fuera* happens to fall in with any Word which resembles it in Sound ; as, *se fueron, fuera*, &c. where the Jingle takes off the Smoothness of the Period.

De la Preposicion *para*, Of the Preposition for.

The Preposition *para* has been often confounded with *por*, which is a very foul Blunder, and such as none who understand the Language can be guilty of : My Intention being to remove all Difficulties, and to leave out nothing necessary to the Instruction of the learned and curious Nation, for whose Sake I have undertaken this fatiguing Work of composing a Grammar, I have set down in the following Rules what is sufficient to shew the Distinction between these

these two Prepositions; and whoever will observe them, will never fall into the unpardonable Error of using one for the other.

The Preposition *para* is put before an Infinitive Mood, or between two Infinitives; as, *para morir bien, es menester vivir bien*, we must live well to die well; *lo que dize es hablar para hablar*, &c. what you say is talking for talking-fake, &c. But as this Preposition is differently employed, and has many different Significations, I shall, to render them more easy to the Reader, give them distinctly.

1. This Preposition marks the Motive, Cause, Reason, or End of a thing's being done; it shews the why, as, *Dios criò todo lo Criado para el Hombre*, God made the whole Creation for Man, for the Use of Man; *el Hombre inventò muchas Cosas para su Comodidad*, Man invented many Things for his Use; *el Obispo de Londres fundò en la Parochia de San Martin un Hospital para ayudàr à los Pobres*, the Bishop of London founded an Hospital in St. Martin's Parish for the Relief of the Poor; *hize una Casa para socorrèr los Necesitados*, I have built an House for the Assistance of the Neccessitous. By which it is visible the *para* is used when the Question is why, wherefore, to what End?

2. It shews and denotes what Employment, or for what a Person or Thing is good, proper for, fit for, or applicable to; as, *este Hombre es bueno para Secretario*, this Man is fit for a Secretary, to make a Secretary of; *este Cavallo es bueno para el Coche*, this Horse is fit, is proper for a Coach; *este Muchacho es bueno para Sastre, para Platero*, this Boy is fit to make a Taylor, a Silversmith, &c.

3. This Preposition serves to denote Conveniency or Inconveniency ; as, *esta Casa es muy pequeña para mi*, this House is very little for me ; *el Patio no es bastantamènte grande para la Casa*, the Court is not large enough for the House ; *esta Cavalleriza es capaz para mis Cavàllos*, this Stable is large enough for my Horses, &c.

4. The *para* is a Preposition of Time, tho' in the Future only ; for, when we speak either in the Present or Preterperfect Tense, we must use *por*, and not *para*, as we shall observe in speaking of that Preposition. Take now these following Examples of the Preposition *para* ; *aora y para siempre sea el Nombre de Dios alabado*, let the Name of God be praised both now and for ever ; *tengo en mi Casa Provisiones para un Año*, I have a Year's Provision in my House ; *los Subditos an jurado Fidelidad al Rey para siempre*, Subjects have sworn everlasting Fidelity to the King ; *me acordarè para siempre del Agravio que me as hecho*, &c. I shall ever remember the Injury you have done me, &c.

De la Propesicion *por*, *Of the Preposition by.*

This Preposition denotes the Cause efficient of a thing, or the Motive of doing or ordering the said thing, as you may observe in the following Examples.

Those of the efficient Cause, *Dios criò todo por su Omnipotencia*, God by his Omnipotence made the whole Creation ; *el Hombre à sido reconciliado con Dios por la Muerte y Passion de Christo*, Man was reconciled to God by the Death and Passion of Christ. By which Examples it is evident, that *por* denotes the efficient Cause of the Creation, and our Reconciliation to God.

Examples

Examples of *por*, when it marks the Motive of some Action ; as, *todo lo que haze lo haze por Ven- ganza*, Revenge is the Motive of all you do ; *no habla mas que por Embidia*, he only speaks thro' Envy ; *he hecho esto por essotro*, I have done this for that ; *el Rey ganò la Voluntad de sus Subditos por Prudencia*, the King by his Prudence gain'd the Love of his Subjects. Here the Cause or Motive of the Thing is by these Examples clearly denoted by this Preposition *por* ; there being nothing remaining which can cause any Difficulty or Doubt. I proceed to

The Preposition against, contrary, even.

De la Preposicion contra.

This Preposition has three different Significations, one of Opposition, one of Contrariety, and the third has a Regard to the Situation of Place.

It signifies Opposition, when it denotes a contrary Interest, Will, or Opinion, or marks a Resistance. For Example, *el Nao camina contra Viento y Marea*, the Ship goes against Wind and Tide ; *los Malcontentos subornaron al Pueblo contra el Rey*, the Malecontents have bribed the People against the King ; *la Abstinencia es el unico Remedio contra la Calentura*, Abstinence is the only Remedy against a Fever.

It signifies Contrariety, when one obstinately, against all Impediments, Reason, or Advice, pursues any thing ; as, *lo que à hecho à sido contra mi Dictamen*, what he did was contrary to my Instructions ; *se casò contra la Voluntad de su Padre, &c.* he married against his Father's Will, &c. Note, in

this it is often changed for *non obstante*; as, *usted à becho esso non obstante*, or *contra mis consejos*, you have done this notwithstanding, or contrary to my Advice.

In the following Examples it will be evident, that it signifies Place, or the Situation of the Place in Question; as, *el Perro meò contra la Pared*, the Dog pissed against the Wall; *vivo contra la Iglesia mayor* (Note, that in this Example it answers *enfrente*, over-against), I live over-against the great Church; *enfrente* or *contra* is used indifferently in this Sense by *Gracian*, and other Authors of Note.

De las Preposiciones *por acá*, *mas allá*, *àdemas*.
Of the Prepositions on this side, beyond, and beside.

The Prepositions *por acá* and *mas allá* are Prepositions of Place, with this Difference, that *por acá* speaks Nearness, and *mas allá* Distance, in English *on this side, beyond*, as in the following Examples; *vivo mas acá de la Lonja*, I live on this side the Exchange; *vivo mas allá de la Lonja*, I live beyond the Exchange. Where tho' both imply a Distance, yet *mas allá* speaks the greater.

The Preposition *àdemas* signifies Augmentation or Addition, and sometimes it is put before the Infinitive Mood with the Particle *de*; but when it is put before a finite Mood, it requires *de que*. I shall give Examples of both, and first for the infinitive; *ademas de comèr quisièra bevèr*, besides his Eating he would have to drink, *i. e.* he required Drink as well as Meat; *ademas de Cantàr querria danzàr*, besides his Singing he would dance, he would dance as well as sing. Example of the finite; *ademas de que dixè*
que

que Newton es un Filosofo, es aun buen Christiano,
besides what I have said that Newton is a Philosopher, he is a good Christian.

De las Preposiciones *desde y hasta.*
Of the Prepositions from and till.

The Preposition *desde* is a Preposition both of Time and Place; as, *desde mi tierna edad he sido desgraciado*, I have been unfortunate from my Infancy; *desde à Hora, &c.* from this Instant, &c.

It answers also to the English *from*, when it denotes Place; as, *esta Casa se deve reedificar desde sus Fundamentos*, this House must be built from its Foundations; *veo venir los Navios desde mi Ventana, &c.* from my Window I see the Ships come, &c.

Hasta is also a Preposition both of Time and Place; as, *esto no se avia de executar hasta Mañana*, this ought not to have been put in Execution till To-morrow; *le aguardarè hasta medio Dia*, I will stay for him till Noon; *irè hasta la Lonja*, I will go to the Exchange, I will go as far as the Exchange; *le acompañarè hasta su Casa*, I will keep you Company as far as your own House; *se fueron juntos hasta Londres*, they went together as far as London, to London.

There are other ways or manners of using *hasta*, which mark a Duration of Time; as, *gritas hasta à no poder mas*, thou shriek'st till thou canst shriek no longer; *se dixeran baldones hasta llegar à las Manos*, they scolded till they came to Blows.

Or denotes a Whole; as, *todo Hombre bierra hasta el mas discreto, &c.* all Men even to the most prudent

dent commit Errors, &c. Which manner is both very common and very elegant in the Spanish Language.

De la Preposicion *sin*, *Of the Preposition without.*

This Preposition, in its genuine Sense, answers to the *absque* or *sine* of the Latin, the English *without*, and marks Exclusion or Privation of something; it goes before the Noun or Verb, and governs the Accusative Case; as, *es un Hombre sin Honra*, he is a Man without Honour, void of Honour, of no Honour; *es Hombre sin Juizio*, he is a Man without (of no) Judgment; *leo sin Aplicación*, I read without Application; *usted habla sin pensår*, &c. you speak without thinking, &c.

De la Preposicion *lexos*, *Of the Preposition far.*

This Proposition signifies Distance of Place, answers to the English *far*, and governs the Genitive Case; as, *vivo lexos de Londres*, I live far from London; *vivo muy lexos de aca, de alla, de la Iglesia*, I live very far from hence, from thence, from the Church. Sometimes it marks Distance of Time: *Estamos lexos del Verano, del Invierno*, &c. we are far from Summer, from Winter, the Summer, the Winter is yet a long way off, &c.

There are different Expressions in which the *lexos* is used metaphorically; as, *habla muy lexos de la Razon*, what you say is far from, or very wide of good Sense; *es lexos de bazer la Paz*, he is far from making Peace; *muy lexos que le quisièsse dañar, antes le queria servir*, &c. very far from doing him Damage, he would sooner serve him, &c.

De la Preposición *sobre*.

Of the Preposition upon or over.

I need say no more on this Preposition, than that answers in every thing to the English *upon* or *over*; as, *pon el Vestido sobre la Cama*, lay the cloaths on the Bed; *el Principe tiene Dominio sobre diversos Pueblos*, the Prince has Dominion over different People; *el Superiør tiene Autoridad sobre el inferiør*, the Superior has Power over his Inferior; *prometo jurar sobre los Evangelios*, I promise to swear upon the Evangelists; *os protesto sobre mi Honra, sobre mi Consciencia, que no sè nada de lo que me deziis*, I protest upon my Honour, upon my Conscience, I know nothing of what you tell me. Where you may observe, that when it answers to *upon*, it implies an Affirmation; when to *over*, a Dominion or superiority.

This Preposition requires the Accusative Case, and is sometimes used as in English, by way of metaphor; as, *sobre que funda su Derecho*, &c. on what do you found or build your Right, &c.

De la Preposición *debaxo*.

Of the Preposition under.

Debaxo is a Preposition both of Time and Place: in Time when it marks the Reign of any Prince, and it then answers to the English, *under the Dominion*, or *in the Reign*; as, *debaxo del Imperio de Leopoldo Viena fuè sitiada de los Turcos*, Vienna was besieged by the Turks in the Reign of Leopold; *debaxo del Gobierno del Rey Don Pedro el Sabio fueron*

ron establecidas las Leyes de España, the Laws of Spain were established in the Reign of Don Pedro, furnam'd the Wise ; *debaxo del Consulado de Pompeyo, de Augusto*, &c. under the Consulate of Pompey, of Augustus, &c.

When *debaxo* is a Preposition of Place, it has two Indications, one of Inferiority, the other of Subordination : I shall by a few Examples of both shew the Difference.

It shews Inferiority, when one thing is below, under another, in regard of the Situation of the Place ; as, *mis zapatos estan debaxo de la Cama*, my Shoes are under the Bed ; *Dios criò todo lo que esta debaxo de los Cielos*, God created all that is under the Copes of Heaven, God created all that is under the Heavens ; *tengo una Almohada debaxo de mi Cabeza*, I have a Pillow under my Head. By which Examples it is evident, that *debaxo* regards Inferiority, as to Situation of Place ; for my Head being on a Pillow, the Pillow must be under my Head.

The Preposition *debaxo* signifies Subordination, when it marks one Person's being subjected to another ; *los Soldados estan debaxo de la Autoridad del General*, the Soldiers are under the Authority of the General ; *los Hijos estan debaxo de la Dominacion de sus Padres*, Children are under the Government of their Parents ; *los Subditos que viven debaxo de la Dominacion de un Principe generoso son dichosos*, Subjects are happy who live under the Dominion of a generous Prince.

Debaxo, in short, answers to the English *under* or *below*, even when in a Metaphorical Sense ; as, *engañar al Proximo debaxo de la Capa de la Devoción*, to deceive our Neighbour under the Cloak of Devotion.

devotion. In these Examples you may observe, that *debaxo* requires a Genitive Case after it.

De la Preposicion *encima*.

Of the Preposition upon or above.

This Preposition *encima* is the direct Opposite to *debaxo*: But that I may omit nothing, which may conduce to the Student's Improvement, I desire he will observe, that *encima* is a Preposition of Place, and signifies Superiority, but not of Degree; as, *puse el Sombrero encima de la Tabla*, I put the Hat upon the Table; *mis Medias están encima de la Cama*, my Stockens are upon the Bed. In a Metaphorical Sense it signifies Superiority of Rank; as, *se ha puesto encima de todo el Mundo*, you have set yourself above all the World. This is all that need be said on this Preposition; and, for the others, I refer the Reader to the Chapter of Prepositions; for they are so easy, that it would be wasting Paper and Time to speak to every one in particular, and swelling this Grammar to no Purpose. I have not the Vanity to think, that nothing necessary has escaped me, notwithstanding the Pains I have taken to make this Grammar complete. If the Reader finds, that it is by much the completest of those which have hitherto appeared, I hope he'll excuse what I may have omitted.

The END of the Spanish Grammar.

Corta y Compendiosa

A R T E

Para aprehender

La LENGUA INGLESA,

Compuesta por

P E D R O P I N E D A:

El qual obvió todos los Exemplos, tanto de las Costumbres de todas las Naciones de la Europa, como de lo tocante a la Religion, que podian ofender en alguna manera; pues su intento no es otro, que animar a los que desearan instruirse en dicho Idioma, uno de los mas elegantes de la Europa.

Ha corregido los Errores, y emendado los Defectos, que en la primera Impresion havia, y ha añadido algunos Dialogos Ingleses traducidos en Español para más facilitar el asunto, y un corto Hespanismo nunca impresso.

Q. COMO pronuncian las dichas letras los Ingleses, y el sonido que viene al oido de un Español que eschucha?

R. De esta manera.

E, bi, ci, di, i, ef, gi, eck, ai, je, ke, el, em, en, o, pi, giu or kiu, er, es, ti, iu, ve, doble iw, ex, uay, zeta.

Observa, que los Ingleses pronuncian, *ga, go, gu,* como los Españoles; pero *ge, gi,* que los Españoles pronuncian

pronuncian gutural, los Ingleses las pronuncian como los Italianos, o Franceses.

Q. Que quiere significar este nombre Gramatica?

R. Gramatica no quiere dezir mas, fino, que es el Arte que nos enseña a hablar, leer, y escribir en qualquiera language.

Q. En quantas partes se divide?

R. En quatro, es de saber; en ortografia, en prosodia, en etimologia, y en syntaxis.

Q. Que quiere dezir ortografia?

R. Es el arte, que nos enseña a escribir perfectamente en qualquiera language.

Q. Que significa esta palabra prosodia?

R. Es el arte por el qual aprehendemos a bien acentuar las palabras, y pronunciarlas segun el verdadero sonido, que la palabra pide en qualquiera idioma.

Q. Que significa esta palabra etimologia?

R. La etimologia es el arte que nos enseña la derivacion de las palabras.

Q. Que quiere dezir syntaxis?

R. La syntaxis es el arte que nos enseña, y prescribe las Reglas para componer, o formar un discurso segun las dichas reglas.

Parte primera. De las Letras.

Q. Que significa esta palabra letra?

R. La letra es un caracter, que denota una simple articulacion segun su sonido.

Q. Quantos sonidos diferentes, o letras ay en el Vocabulario Ingles?

R. Ay veinte y seis: viz. *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.*

Q. Se dividen estas letras?

R. Si

R. Si, en dos, es de saber en vocales, y consonantes.

Señ. primera.

Q. Que quiere dezir vocal?

R. La vocal es la letra, que se pronuncia, sin ayuda de otra letra.

Q. Quantas ay en la lengua Inglesa?

R. Seis, como en la Española, es de saber, *a, e, i, o, u, y*, la *y* Griega es vocal, quando està al fin de alguna palabra, y entonces, al oido de los Españoles, viene el sonido como si estuviesen escritas estas palabras Inglesas : *by, cry, fry, dry, thy, &c.* con estas letras : *bai, crai, frai, dray, thay, &c.* y algunas vezes tiene el sonido, de la letra *e*, en Ingles, en estas palabras, *holy, happy, mercy, &c.* Digo de la letra *e*, en Ingles, porque los Ingleses pronuncian la dicha letra, como los Españoles pronuncian la *i* Latina, y otras vezes, como una *e*, como se verá, quando se hable de la *e*.

Q. Quantos sonidos tienen las vocales en la lengua Inglesa?

R. Regularmènte dos, corto, ô largo sonido, ô pronunciasion ; como se puede ver en las palabras siguientes : *lad, lade, met, mete, pip, pipe, rob, robe, tun, tune, &c.*

De la Vocal a.

Observa que la *a*, los Ingleses la pronuncian, como los Españoles en estas palabras, *call* llamar, *all* todo, *wall* pared, &c. y otras vezes diferente, como se verá en la explicasion della.

Q. Quàntos sonidos tiene la vocal *a*?

R. Tres : corto, exemplos : *bad* malo, *lad* muchacho, *mad* loco, segundo, luengo, como, *lade* cargar.

cargar, *made* hizo, *trade* trato, y el tercero, fuerte, y se semeja a la pronunciasion de las letras *au* ; viz. *all* todo, *call* llamàr, *shall* establo.

Q. Quando la vocal *a*, se a de pronunciar con un sonido corto ?

R. Primero, en todos los monosilabas, que acaban con una consonante : exemplos ; *bat* pedazo, *far* lexos, *mad* loco, &c. segundo ; quando dos iguales, ó dos letras consonantes de la mesma forma, se juntan en la mitad de la palabra, como, *batter* mezcla, *cannot* no puede, *farrier* albeytar. Tercero, quando una solo consonante en la mitad de la palabra haze el sonido fuerte ó doble, como los Españoles pronunciando, la doble *ss*, ó *rr*, como, *banish* desterrado, *dragon* dragon, *habit* costumbre, &c.

Q. Quando la *a* se ha de pronunciar luenga ?

R. En todas las palabras que acaban con la letra muda, esto es, que no se pronuncia, como, *make* figura, forma, hazer, *fall* hado, *late* tarde, *babe* niño, *glade* gofo, &c. Segundo, quando acaba una silaba, en palabras de muchas silabas, exemplos, *cra-dle* cuna, *la-dle* cucharon, *con-tem-pla-ti-on* contempla-cion, *ve-xa-ti-on* vexacion, *con-si-de-ra-ti-on* con-sideraciòn, &c.

Q. Tiene la *a* vocal otro sonido ademas del corto y luengo ?

R. Si un sonido muy fuerte, como dixe arriba, en estas palabras ; *all* todo, *shall* quiero, *call* llamàr.

Q. Quando la *a* se ha de pronunciar fuerte ?

R. Se ha de pronunciàr fuerte, quando està puesta delante de *ll*, como, *all* todo, *call* llamàr, *tall* alto, *wall* pared, segundo, quando se pone delante de las letras, *lk*. Exemplos ; *stalk* palo, *talk* habla, *walk* passeio, &c. tercero quando se pone delante

delante de las letras *lt*, como *malt* sevàda preparàda parahazer cervèsa, *salt* sal, &c. quarto, quando està colocàda entre la *w* y *r*, en una misma filaba: exemplos; *war* guerra, *warren* escarmiento, *ward* barrio, *warm* calòr, *warn* aviso, &c. y en estas palabras, *watch*, relox de faltriquera, ô guardia; *water* àgua, *wash* lavàr, *wrath* saña ô enojo, y sus derivativos.

Q. La *a*, confèrva su sonido, quando es la ultima letra de la palabra?

R. No: porque en la lengua Inglesa, no ay otras palabras que acaben en *a*, que las siguientes: *flea* pulga, *pea* guisante, *plea* excusa, *sea* mar, *tea* una hierva; *yea* for y *s*, si, en las quales la letra *a*, nunca se pronuncia, pero si la *e* la precede entonces se pronuncia luenga.

De la Vocal e.

Observa, que los Ingleses y Españoles pronuncian la *e*, con el mesmo sonido en estas palabras: *element* elemènto, *elephant* elefànte, *ebb* marèa, *reduced* reduzido, &c.

Q. La letra *e* se pronuncia corta ô no?

R. Si: en todas las palabras, que acaban, con una ô muchas consonantes.

Q. Si gusta darme algunos exemplos?

R. Helos agui: *whet* aguzàr, *let* estòrvo, *to fret* amohinàrse, *bed* cama, *den* cava ô cuèva, *help* ayuda, *left* izquièrdo, *helm* timòn, *bemp* cañamo, *deni* abolamiènto, *bent* doblegàdo, *kept* guardàdo, *berd* hatò, *berb* hierva, *term* termino, *bern*, gaza, *pert* vivo, *flesh* carne, *desk* armario, *best* mejòr, *rest* descansò, *length* longiura, *strength* fuerza, *better* mejòr, *letter* letra ô carta, &c.

Q. Quando

Q. Quando la *e* se ha de pronunciar luenga?

R. En las palabras de una sílaba, teniendo la *e* muda, ó que no se pronuncia al fin della: exemplos, *Bede, Pede, Vere, Crete, Glebe, Here, Mede, Mere, Mete, Rare, Scene, Scheme, Sphere*, y en las demas palabras que acabaren con dichas sílabas, ó con la sílaba *ere*; se ha de pronunciar luenga en las palabras siguientes: *blaspheme* blasfemo, *complete* completo, *concede* concedo, *concrete* concreto, *convene* juntarse, *extreme* extremo, *grieve* aflicción, *impede* impedir, *intercede* interceder, *interfere* entremetarse, *intervene* intervenir, *proterve* protervo, *precede* preceder, *recede* bolver atras, *replete* repleto, *severe* severo, *sincere* sincero, *supreme* supremo. Observa, que en las palabras, *complete, replete, extreme, supreme*, a menudo las escriben, con *ea*, como *completeat*, mas no es segun la verdadera ortografia de la lengua Inglesa.

Q. De quantas maneras es espresada la letra *e*, en la escritura?

R. De quatro fuertes, primero, *ea*, como *arrear* atrassado, *appear* parescer, *bead* cuentas de rosario, *beast* bestia, *cease* cesar, *completeat* acabâr, *deal* distribuir, *fear* temer, *glean* espigar, *bear* sufrir, *tear* cerca, *veal* ternera, *zeal* zelo; segundo, como *ei*, *fancy* fantasia, *conceive* concevir, *deceit* engaño, *conceive* comprender, *deceive* reirse de alguno, *seize* sonfacar, *receipt* recibo, *seize* apoderarse, &c. el tercero por *ie*, como *atchievement* proesa, *believe* creencia, *besiege* sitiâr, *bear* aqui, *brief* breve, *cashier* caxero, *chief* xefe, *field* campo, *frontier* frontêra, *grief* aflicion, *grieve* pesadumbre, *grievous* que affige, *yield* cedido, *thief* ladron; el quarto, como

como *ee*, exemplos, *bleed* sangria, *creed* el crèdo, *reed* caña, *seed* simiènte ô semilla.

Q. Se pronuncia la simple, ô, *e*, sola, luenga al fin de alguna palabra?

R. Si: primero, al fin de todas las forasteras recibidas en la lengua Inglesa que acaban con una *e*, en su primitivo language en los nombres propios; como, *Phæbe* Febo, *Penelope* Penelope, *Xantippe* Xantipo, *epitome* epitome, excepto en esta palabra *ode*, en la qual la *e* no se pronuncia.

Q. De quantas fuertes, la *e*, luenga se pronuncia, como tal, al fin de las palabras?

R. De cinco fuertes; la primera, como si fuese una y Griega, en estas palabras: *boly* santo, *happy* dichoso, *daily* cotidiano, &c. la segunda, como, *ie*, *busy* empleado, *gypsy* gitano, &c. las quales palabras, aora se escriben con la y Griega solamente, como *busy* ocupado, *crasy* loco, *gipsy* gitano, &c. la tercera, como *ey*: exemplo, *balconey* balcon, *honey* miel, &c. la quarta como si huviese dos *ee*, viz. *agree* convenir, *bee* aveja, *knee* rodilla; la quinta, como si se escribiesse con *ea*, viz. *flea* pulga, *pea* guisante, *plea* excusa ô escusa, *sea* mar, *tea* una herva, *yea* for yes, si.

Q. A que fin ponen, la letra *e* que no se pronuncia en la palabra?

R. A fin de alongar las siguientes vocales; viz. *mad*, *made*, furibiendo, *bit*, *bite*, pedafo, *not*, *note*, no, ni.

Q. Quales son las letras que piden la *e* muda, ô que no se pronuncia?

R. Son las letras *i* y *v*, porque no ay palabra que acabe en *i* ô *v* en la lengua Inglesa, sin la *e* muda.

De la Letra Vocal i.

Obsèrva, que los Españòles e Ingleses, algunas vezes la pronuncian de la mesma fuerte; como, *incredibility* increible, *incredulity* incredulidad, &c. mas otras vezes la pronuncian muy diferente; como, *time*; tiempo y en otras muchas palabras, como si estuvieffe escrita, la palabra *time* con *ai*, y la pronuncian, *taime*.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene la *i*?

R. Cinco, luengo, corto, como *u* vocàl corta, y corta *y*, y como doble *ee*.

Q. Quando la *i* se ha de pronunciar luenga?

R. En todos los monofilabas que acaban con una *e* muda, como *time* tiempo; y entonces digo que se pronuncia como si estuvieffe escrita *taime*, y los Ingleses la llaman pronunciasion luenga; de esta pronunciasion se han de escluir estas palabras: *give*, *live*, que la pronuncian como los Españòles, *dàr*, *moràr*, ô *moràda*.

Q. Quando la *i* se deve pronunciar corta?

R. En todos los monofilabas que tienen una consonante simple: como, *bid* ordenado, *did* hecho, *win* ganancia, *sin*, pecado, *pin* alfiler, *bit* golpe, *pit* hoyo, *sit* asiento; y la pronuncian como los Españòles; y en las siguientes palabras, que tienen doble consonante, como *bill* cedula, *still* aun, *will* testamento ô benevolencia, y quando en la mitad de la palabra ay doble consonante: como, *bitter* amargo, *billow* ola, *winner* ganancioso, *dinner* comida, &c.

Q. Tiene la vocàl *i* otro sonido?

R. Si: quando la *i* està puesta delante de la *r*, y se le sigue otra consonante, entonces se pronuncia como una *u* corta: exemplos, *birch*, *dirt* fuziedad,

shirt camisa, *sir* señor, *spirit*, *thirty*, fuzio, *thirsty* sediento ; mas quando la *i* tiene doble *rr*, deante de *si*, entonces se pronuncia como arriba : exemplos, *irreligious* irreligioso ô sin religiòn, *irreverent* sin reverencia, &c. la *i* puesta delante de *er*, y despues de *st*, de la *y* Griega ; exemplos, *collier* carbonero, *holier*, *pannier* capacho, &c.

Q. En la lengua Inglesa ay alguna palabra que acaba con una letra *i*?

R. No : ni una.

De la Letra Vocàl o.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene la *o* en la lengua Inglesa?

R. Quatro ; primero luengo ; como *go*, *lo*, *so*, *vete*, *ve*, *aqui*, *affi* ; segundo, corto, como *not*, *plot*, *no* ô *ni*, *conjuracion*, &c. el tercero, como dos *oo*, como *move* mover, *prove* provàr ; el quarto, como una *u* corta, como, *come* ven, *month* mes, &c. Observa, que los Ingleses pronuncian la doble *oo*, algunas vezes, como los Españoles pronuncian la *u* vocàl en esta y otras palabras ; viz. *good* bueno, y en esta palabra *poor*, pronuncian la doble *oo*, como si estuvièsse escrita con estas letras, *puer*, segun el sonido de la pronunciaciòn Española, y algunas vezes los Ingleses y Españoles la pronuncian de la mesma manera, ô sonido ; como *opinion* Español, *opinion* Ingles.

Q. Quando la *o* tiene el sonido luengo en la lengua Inglesa?

R. Quando està puesta delante de las siguientes letras, viz. *ll*, *ld*, *lt*, *lst* : exemplos, *poll* hazer estorción, *robàr*, *bold* audaz, *told* dicho ô portafgo, &c.

Q. Quando la *o* ha de tener el sonido corto?

R. En

R. En todos los monofilabas, que acaban con una consonante sola ; exemplos, *nod* señal que se haze con la cabeza ; *dog* perro, *log* leño, &c.

Q. Quando la *o* tiene el sonido de la *u* corta ?

R. Quando està puesta delante de las siguientes letras ; viz. *m*, *r*, *th*, *y*, *v* : exemplos, *come*, venir, ô acudir, *comfort* consuêlo ô alivio, *fathom*, lo que se puede abarcâr con entrambos brazos, *brother* hermano, *grove* alameda, &c.

De la Vocâl u.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene la *u* vocâl ?

R. Dos, es de saber, corto y luengo ; ex. *tun*, *tune*, tono ; algunas vezes los Ingleses la pronuncian como si estuyessse escrita de esta manera *iu*, quando està puesta al principio de la palabra, y algunas vezes la pronuncian como los Españoles, y algunas vezes como si la adelantara una *o* ô *u* ; exemplos, *unity*, *iunity*, unidad, *universe*, la pronuncian, *iuniverse* el universo, *unity*, *iunity*, unidad, &c. *ulcer* llaga ô ulcera, *unable* inabil, &c. *unalterable*, en esta palabra, la *o*, suena en el oido de un Español, como si estuyessse escrita assi *onalterable*.

Q. Quando la *u* vocâl a de tenèr el sonido corto ?

R. A de tener el sonido corto, quando se le sigue una ô muchas consonantes en una misma palabra : exemplos, *rub* fregar, *grub* lombriz, *burst* reventar, *rust* orin, moho, &c.

De la Vocâl y.

Observa, que quando la *y* es vocâl (porque algunas vezes no lo es), los Españoles la pronuncian como los Ingleses en muchas palabras : ex-

emplos, *yolk* yema de huevo, *yard* vara ô, patio, *yellow* amarillo, *yes* si: y la pronuncian sin alguna diferencia, de la que los Españoles pronuncian la *y* en estas palabras; ya *already*, ayuda *help*, yermo *desert*, &c. algunas veces la pronuncian como una *i* Latina: exemplos, *brandy* aguardiente, *many* muchos, &c.

De las Vocales dobles.

Q. Que quiere dezir, vocâl doble?

R. No significa mas, que una mixtura de dos vocales en una misma sílaba, y tienen diferente sonido de las otras vocales; exemplos, *void* nulo, y la pronuncian como si estuviese escrita, *vaid* como *oo*, en esta palabra *food* sustento, alimento, pronuncian *oo*, como, *u*, *fud*, segun la pronunciasion Española.

Q. Quantas vocales propiamente llamadas vocales propias, ay en la lengua Inglesa?

R. Tres; viz. *oi*, *oo*, *ou*, como se puede ver en los exemplos, *void*, *food*, y en esta *house* casa.

Q. Conservan siempre el sonido mixto?

R. No siempre, porque la doble *oo* algunas veces tiene el sonido de la *u* corta: exemplos, *blood* sangre, *flood* diluvio, y algunas veces de la *o* luenga, en estas palabras: *door* puerta, *floor* suelo, *Moer* Moro, &c.

De las Vocales impropias.

Q. Que entiende, por esta palabra, vocâl impropia?

R. Quando se ponen dos vocales en una misma sílaba sin mixtura del sonido, entonces dezimos es una vocal impropia, porque la una es siempre muda, ô no se pronuncia.

Q. Quantas

Q. Quantas dobles vocales improprias tiene la lengua Inglesa?

R. Tiene treze, viz. *aa, ai, au, ea, ee, eo, eu, ie, ei, oa, oe, ue, ui.*

Q. Que sonido tiene la doble *aa*, en la lengua Inglesa?

R. El mismo que la lengua Española tiene en esta palabra *Aaron*.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *ai*?

R. Generalmente tiene el sonido luengo; exemplos, *saint* desmayo, *saint* santo; algunas vezes pronuncian *ai*, como, *e ô i*; exemplos, *again* otra vez, *fountain* fuente, &c. y assi tiene tres sonidos *ai*.

Q. Quien es el sonido de *au*?

R. *Au*, no tiene mas que un sonido, y es el del *a*; masculino, como, *all* todo, *call* llamamiento, *fraud* fraude, y se semeja a la pronunciasion de la letra *a* Española.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *ea*?

R. *Ea* tiene quatro sonidos: el primero luengo, como, *swear* jurar, *tear* lagrima, *wear* uso; el segundo corto: exemplos, *heart* corazon, *bearken* escuchar, &c. el tercero, como una *e* corta: exemplos, *already* ya, *ready* pronto, *breast* pechos, *bead* cuentas de rosario: en estas tres palabras y otras muchas, los Ingleses pronuncian *ea*, como los Españoles *e*; el quarto, como una *e* luenga: exemplos, *fear* temôr, *near* cerca, *appear* parecer. Al oido de los Españoles, parece que estas palabras estên escritas con estas letras, *fier, nier, appier*, &c.

Q. Que sonido tiene la doble *ee*?

R. La doble *ee* tiene siempre el sonido semejante a la *e* luenga: exemplos, *creed* el simbolo de los Apostoles, *green* verde: y a los Españoles en la

pronunciasion parece que esten escritas estas palabras assi, *crid grin*.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene, *eo*?

R. *Eo* tiene tres; el primero, como *e* corta, como, *leopard*; y le pronuncian, como si estuvieffe escrita *lepard*, segun los Españoles perciven en la pronunciasion; el segundo, como una *e* luenga: exemplos; *people* pueblo, *feodary* feudatario, y al oido de los Españoles, viene el sonido, como si estuvieffen escritas estas palabras *assi*, *pipl*, &c. el tercero como una letra *e* corta: exemplo; *George* Jorge.

Q. Que sonido tiene *eu*?

R. *Eu*, ô, *ew*, tiene el sonido de la *u* luenga; exemplos: *Deuteronomy* Deuteronomio, *Pleurisy* mal de costado, *dew* rocío, *few* pocos, *pew* asiento en la Iglesia, *pewter* pelitre, &c. al oido de un Español, como, *diu*, *fiu*, *piu*, *piuter*.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *ie*?

R. Tiene tres: el primero como una *e* luenga: exemplos; *cieling* techado, *cashier* caxero, *field* prado. El segundo, como una *e* corta: exemplos; *pierce* horadar, *penetrar*, *fierce* feroz, estas dos palabras pronuncian los Ingleses como los Españoles, esto es todas las letras segun el sonido, excepto la ultima *e*, que no la pronuncian, y la llaman *e* muda. El tercero como una *e* ô *i* luenga al fin de la palabra. Exemplos: *busy* ocupado, &c. mas aora escriven esta palabra con una *y* Griega, y la pronuncian, como una *i* Latina, exemplos, *busy*, *crazy*, loco, al oido de un Español viene al sonido como si estuvieffen escritas: *bisi*, *crezi*, &c.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *ei*?

R. Tres; el primero, como *ai*; viz. *feign* disimulo; el segundo, como una *a* luenga, *eight* ocho; y el tercero, como una *e* luenga; exemplos *perceive*
com-

comprehendido, *deceit* engaño, *deceive*, engañar. Español sonido, *perciv*, *decit*, *deciv*, porque la, e, es muda.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *oa*?

R. Tres; el primero como una o luenga, como *cloak* reloj, *float* balsa, *goat* cabra; el segundo, como *ou*, *goal*; mas agora escriben esta palabra assi: *jail*, que significa carcel.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *oe*?

R. Tiene tres: primero, como una e luenga, como *oeconomy* oeconomia, *Oedipus*, nombre propio, *oecumenical*, *universal*, &c. El segundo como una o luenga: exemplos; *do* gama, *foe* enemigo, *flow* rudio, *toe* dedo del *pie*. El tercero, como doble o, ô una e muda: exemplos: *shoe* Zapato, *hose* media, &c.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *ue*?

R. *Ue* tiene dos, el primero como una u luenga: exemplos: *accrue* aumento; el segundo, quando *ue* están puestas despues de la g, sirve para pronunciar dichas *ue* mas fuerte: exemplos: *catalogue* catalogo, *colleague* colega, *dialogue* dialogo, *fatigue* fatiga, &c. de esta regla se ha de escluir esta palabra, *ague*, que se pronuncia, como si fuese escrita en Español con estas letras, *ego* terciana.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene *ui*?

R. *Ui*, tiene tres; el primero como una i luenga: *guide* guia, *disguise* disfras, *quiet* quieto, y pronuncian estas palabras, como si estuviesen escritas (segun la pronunciasion Española) con estas letras, *disguayse*, *guayse*, *quai*te, observando que la ultima letra e es muda, ô no la pronuncian, como he dicho amenudo.

Seç. Segunda. De las Consonantes.

Q. Que quiere dezir letra consonante?

R. Letra

R. Letra consonante no quiere dezir, mas fino una letra que no se puede pronunciar sin el ayuda de alguna vocal antepuesta, ô pospuesta : exemplos ; *m*, que no se puede pronunciar sin anteponerla la letra *e*, *em*, la *d* no se puede pronunciar sin posponerla la *e*, *de*, y assi de todas las demas.

Q. Quantas letras consonantes ay en el abecedario Ingles ?

R. Ay veinte y una ; viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z* ; y se dividen en mudas y liquidas, la explicacion de las quales las hallaràn en le abecedario Españòla, y para evitar repeticion los remito allà.

Q. Que quiere dezir media vocal ?

R. Se llàma, semivocal, ô media vocal una letra consonante que haze un imperfecto sonido, juntada con una consonante, sin ayuda de una vocal : exemplos ; *blemish* culpado, *probable* probable, &c. La lengua Españòla tiene semivocales, como la Inglesa : exemplos : *probable, proporcion, proposición*, &c. mas por falta de cuydado ningun gramatico Españòl ha hecho mencion de dicha semivocal : mas espero que los academicos de Madrid cuydaràn de las semivocales, quando publiquen la gramatica que han prometido en su diccionario, por la lengua Españòla.

De la Letra b.

Q. Como se pronuncia la letra *b*, en Ingles ?

R. Los Ingleses la pronuncian como los Españòles sin alguna diferencia : exemplos ; *babler* parlero, *balm* balfamo, *bean* hava, *bestial*, bestiàl, *black* negro, *beast* berraco, *bob* mofa, *body* cuerpo, *bold* atrevido, *border* borde, *boot* haling, robo, *bottom* hondo, *bower* vergel, *brag* jacancia, *breakfast* almorzar, *breviary*

breviary breviario, *brisk* vivo jovial, *brother*, hermano, &c. &c.

De la Letra c.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene la letra *c* en la lengua inglesa?

R. Dos; el uno muy fuerte, ô rezio, como la letra *k*; y el otro dulce, como la letra *s*.

Q. Quando la *c* se ha de pronunciar fuerte?

R. Se pronuncia siempre fuerte, puesta delante de las siguientes letras, *a, l, o, r, u*: exemplos; *cat* gato, *cord* cuerda, *foga*, *cut*, corte, talle *clean*, limpio *crab*, manzana silvestre.

Q. Quando la *c* tiene el sonido dulce, y suave?

R. Quando està puesta delante de las siguientes letras, *e, i, y*: exemplos; *cease* cesar, desistir, *Clement* Clemente, *city* ciudad, *cypber* cifra, y quando señala ô denota la ausencia de la letra *e*, en esta palabra, *plac'd*, en lugar de *placed* colocado.

De la Letra d.

Q. Como se pronuncia la *d* en Ingles?

R. Como la *d* en Español: exemplos; *dañil* dátil, *day* escopeta, *Deacon* Diacono, *debt* deuda, *diabolical* diabolico, *dialec't* dialecto, *doct'or* doctor, *dolphin* delfin, *dolor* dolor, *domicil* domicilio, *dubious* dudoso, *ducat* ducado, *dysentery* disenteria.

De la Letra f.

Q. Se pronuncia la *f* en Ingles como en Español?

R. Si; sin alguna diferencia; y los exemplos siguientes lo manifestarvan: *fables* fabulas, *fabric* fabrica, *facile* facil, *facinorous* facinoroso, *fantasm* fantasma, *to feast* festejar, *fertile* fertil, *fervency*, fervor, *fiercely* ferozmente, *filial* filial, *filtration* filtracion,

tracion, *final* finàl, *firmly* firmemènte, *firmness* firmeza, *fiscal* fiscàl, &c.

De la Letra g.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene la g?

R. Tiene dos, el uno fuerte y casi guturàl; y el otro dulce y suave.

Q. Quando la g se pronuncia fuerte, y casi guturàl?

R. Quando està puesta delante de las letras *a, o, u, l, r*, si no està suavizada por las letras *d, e*, esto, es si a la g, se le sigue, la *de*; porque entonces se pronuncia la g, dulcemente, como se puede ver en las siguientes palabras; viz. *badge* divisa, *cage* xaula, *rage* rabia, *ledge* pequeña camara, *doge* el duque de Venecia, *huge* grande.

Q. Quando la g se ha de pronunciar dulcemente?

R. Quando està puesta delante de las letras, *e, i, y*; *gender* genero, *gentle* gentil, *gipsy* gitano. La g se pronuncia fuerte puesta delante de la *i* en estas palabras; *begin* comenzàr, *give* dâr, *forgive* olvidâr, *gibberish* gerigonza, *gibble-gabble* mofa, *giddy* liviano, atolondrado, *giglet* risueño, *gilt* dorado, *gilder* dorador, *gimlet* barrena, *gird* cintura ô cincha, *girl* muchacha, y sus compuestos, quando dos gg se hallan juntas en una palabra, se pronuncia fuerte, aunque se le siga las letras *e, i*, escluyendo, *exaggerate* exagerado.

Q. Quales son las consonantes, que figuen a la g, en la misma sílaba?

R. Las letras, *b, l, n, r*: exemplos; *ghost* espíritu, *glad* alegre, *great* grande, *ground* molido, &c. pero si la g precede a la *n*, entonces la g no se pronuncia.

uncia : exemplos ; *gnat* ñudo, *gnash* batir los dientes,
nomon la aguja que señala las oras en el relox del sol.

Q. Es la *gb* pronunciadas al fin de la palabra ?

R. Si, pero como dos *ff* al fin de la palabra : exemplos ; *cough* tos, *tough* duro, *rough* rudo, *laugh* risa, en todas las demas palabras no se pronuncia, solo sirve para alongar la vocal que se la antepone : exemplos ; *nigh* noche, *sigh* vista, *light* luz, y las pronuncian segun el sonido que llega al oido de un español, como si estas palabras fuesen escritas con estas letras, *neit*, *seit*, *leit*, algo gutural.

Q. Se pronuncia la *g* antes de la *n*, al fin de la palabra ?

R. La *g*, al fin de la palabra, es regularmente muda, y solamente sirve para alongar la precedente vocal : exemplos ; *sign* señal, *design* definio, *enign* oscuridad, *consign* consignar, *lign* linea, *benign* benigno, *indign* condigno, *malign* maligno.

De la Letra h.

Q. Es la *h* una letra ?

R. Aunque algunos han escluido la *h* del numero de las letras en la lengua Inglesa, contodo en las siguientes palabras es una letra : exemplos ; *band* bandera, *hare* liebre, *hope* esperanza, *hell* infierno, *bill* cerro ; porque si se quita la *h* no solamente el sonido, mas aun la significacion està trocada, como *and* es una conjuncion copulativa ; *are* es la tercera persona plural del presente del indicativo del verbo ser ô estar en Ingles.

De la Letra j.

Q. La *j* tiene diferentes sonidos ô no ?

R. No, porque siempre se pronuncia como una *g* dulce, en esta palabra *ginger* : mas quando acontece esta

esta pronunciacion dulce delante de las letras *a, o, u*, se ha de escribir con la *j*, y no con la *g*.

De la Letra k.

Q. Se pronuncia la *k* en Español como en Ingles?

R. Si, y tiene el sonido de la *q*, en muchas palabras, segun se puede ver en los exemplos siguientes: *question* questión, *keen* vista aguda, y pronta, *keenly* ardientemènte, *kell* redaño, *kelter* traza, *kintal* un quintal, *kiss* besò, *kit* rabelillo ô herrada.

De la Letra l.

Q. La *l* se pronuncia en Ingles como en Español?

R. Si; sin alguna excepcion, segun se prueba en los exemplos siguientes, sea doble, sea simple: *lacca* lacca, *labyrinth* laberinto, *lance* lanza, &c. por la simple, por la doble: *a million* un millon, *two million* dos millones, *lieu*, en vez, &c.

De la Letra m.

Q. La *m* se pronuncia en Ingles como en Español?

R. Si, sin diferencia alguna.

Q. Puede darme algunos exemplos?

R. Si, y muchos: *magnanimity* magnanimidad, *magnificently* magnificàmente, *major* mayòr, *maniac* maniaco, *manifesto* manifiesto, *many* muchos, *Marquis* Marques, *Marshal* Mariscàl, *to marvel* maravillàr, &c.

De la Letra n.

Q. La *n* se pronuncia en Ingles como en Español?

R. Si, no solamente la *n* así escrita, mas aun la *ñ* con tilde en Español.

Q. Puede darme algunos exemplos?

R. Si he los aqui: *nail* clavo, *name* nombre, *nice* delicado

elicado, *never* nunca, *neuter* neutro, *new* nuevo, *newly* nuevamente, *news* nuèvas, &c. Como el Español en estas palabras, *año*, *añadir*, &c.

De la Letra p.

Q. La letra *p* se pronuncia en Español, como en ingles?

R. Si y pongo muchos exemplos para verificàr lo dicho; *pace* passò, *pacify* pacificàr, *pacifier* pacificador, *palate* paladar, *palm* palma, *patrimony* patrimonio, *a pavane*, *a dance* pavana, *peccant*, picante, *perilous* peligroso, *persecute* perseguir, *perverse* perverso, *plate* plato, &c.

De la Letra q.

La letra *q* los Ingleses la pronuncian algunas vezes, particular en el abecedario, como si fuese pronunciada con estas letras, y constara de ellas en pronunciàndola, *quiu*, y algunas vezes la pronuncian como los Españoles en las siguientes palabras: exemplos de esta pronunciasión: *quarentine* quarantena, *question* questión, *quarrel* querella, *quietly* quietamente, aunque la pronuncien en el abecedario, como *quix*, con todo la pronuncian, leyendo como los Españoles, segun se vee en los exemplos arriba mencionados.

De la Letra r.

Q. Los Ingleses pronuncian la *r* sea doble, *r* sea simple, *r* diferente de los Españoles?

R. No.

Q. Odeme algunos exemplos.

R. He los aqui: *radish* rabano, *rage* rabia, *rancour* rancòr, *reason* ra zòn, *redoubt* reduto, *to re-edify* reedificàr, *reformed* reformàdo, *corrupt* corrumrido, &c.

De la Letra s simple, y ss doble.

Q. Pronuncian los Ingleses la *s* sea simple, sea doble, diferente de los Españoles?

R. No, en ninguna manera.

Q. Deme algunos exemplos?

R. Helos aqui: *sack* saco, *sauce* salsa, *saved* salvado, *a saving* salvación, *seed* semilla, *session* sesión, *submiss* submisso, *submission* sumisión, *submissively* sumissivamente, &c.

De la Letra t.

Q. Se pronuncia la *t* en Ingleses, como en Español?

R. Si: exemplos, *taint* tacha, *tally* taja, *to tally* tajar, &c.

De la Letra v consonante.

Q. La *v* consonante se pronuncia en Español, como en Ingles?

R. Si, en todo y por todo.

Q. Deme algunos exemplos, si gusta?

R. Helos aqui: *vain* vano, *vain-glory* vana gloria, *vainly* vanamente, *valour* valòr, *valid* válido, *value* valòr, estima, *valley* valle, *veal* ternera, *vehement* vehemente, *vein* vena, *valiantly* valientemente, &c.

De la doble w.

Q. Tienen los Españòles doble *w*?

R. No tienen.

Q. Como la pronuncian los Ingleses?

R. Como los Españòles pronuncian la *u* vocàl.

Q. Deme algunos exemplos?

R. He-

R. Helos aqui: *a wag* focarròn, *to wait for* aguardàr, *wrath* indignaciòn, *worm* gusanillo, *a glow-worm* lucerniega, &c.

De la Letra x.

Q. Pronuncian los Españoles la *x* como los Ingleses?

R. Los Españòles pronuncian la *x* como los Ing'eses, puesta delante de una consonante: exemplos, *except* excepto, *to excite* excitar, *to exclaim* exclamàr, *exclamation* exclamacion grita, los Españòles, en lugar de la *x*, ponen la *s*; mas, segun mi opinion, seria mejor ponèr la *x*, en particular en las palabras que se derivan del Latin; pues creo que los Latinos no tenian guturales letras, segun aldrete en su origen de la lengua Españòla; mas si a la *x* se le sigue una letra vocàl, la pronuncian guturàl; pero los Ingleses, sea consonante sea vocàl, la letra que se le sigue, nunca alteràn el sonido, ô pronunciasion.

De la y Griega.

Q. Quantos sonidos tiene la *y* Griega en la lengua Inglesa?

R. Tres; la primera quàndo està puesta delante de una vocàl, tiene el sonido como *ye*, ô mas presto como *yee*: exemplos, *yard* vara, pronunciàndola como si estuviesse escrita assi *eeard*, *yoke* coyunda, como *eeoke*, *yonder* alla ô mas alla, como, *eeonder*, &c. la segunda, como *e* luenga: exemplos, *body* cuerpo, *holy* santo, *mercy* misericòrdia, *money* dinero, &c. la tercera, como una *i* luenga: exemplos, *to buy* compràr, *cry* grito, *dry* seco, *fry* pezefillo, &c.

De la Letra z.

Q. La letra z, varia su sonido algunos vezes?

R. Nunca, y se pronuncia en Español como en Ingles: exemplos, *zeal* zelo, *zenith* el zenith, *zephyrus* zefiro, *zodiac* zodiaco, *zoilas* zoilo, *zone* zona, observando, de pronunciarla algo mas dulce en Español, que en Ingles.

Parte Segunda. De las Silabas.

Q. Que quiere dezir silaba?

R. Silaba no es otra cosa que muchas letras juntas, ô pocas pronunciadas en una sola respiración, conste ô no de una ô muchas vocales, ô consonantes: exemplos, *A-bel* A-bèl, *e-le-ment* elemènto, *i-vo-ry* mar-fil, *u-ni-on* unión.

Q. De quantas letras una silaba, en la lengua Inglesa, puede constar?

R. En la lengua Inglesa ay silabas, que constan, de una, de dos, de tres, de cinco, y de ocho letras.

Q. De me algunos exemplos.

R. Helos aqui: *e-le-ment* elemènto, *Eng-lish* Ingles, *strength* fuerza.

Q. De quantas silabas, una palabra Inglesa puede constar?

R. De siete ô ocho silabas, y son mui pocas.

Q. De me algunos exemplos.

R. Aqui estàn: *re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on* reconciliación, *in-com-pre-hen-si-bi-li-ty* inconprehenfibilidàd, ay pocas palabras en la lengua Inglesa de tantas silabas, como tambien en la Española.

De los Generos.

Como la lengua Inglesa no tenga articulos, como la Española, Italiana, &c. es algo difícil para los forasteros, distinguirlos; mas las questions y respuestas siguientes allanarán en algo lo que ahora parece difícil.

Q. Que significa esta palabra genero?

R. Es la distinción del sexo.

Q. Quantos sexos ay?

R. Dos, el masculino y femenino.

Q. Como se distinguen?

R. En la Latina, Griega, y otras lenguas, el genero ô sexo se distingue, trocando la terminación de la calidad, o del adjetivo; mas en la Inglesa la terminación de la calidad nunca trueca.

Q. Como pues los sexos se distinguen en la lengua Inglesa?

R. Por las cinco siguientes observaciones, primero por la tercera persona singular de los pronombres personales; viz. *he* el, *she* ella, *it* lo. Segunda, por dos palabras diferentes, como *boy* muchacho, por el masculino; *girl* muchacha, por el femenino. Tercera, añadiendo una calidad al nombre, quando, no ay dos diferentes palabras, para determinar el sexo, como *a male-child* un niño, *a female-child* una niña; la quarta, añadiendo un otro nombre, como *a man-servant* un criado, *a maid-servant* una criada; quinta, que en pocas palabras es distinguido el genero masculino, del genero femenino, y solamente en la terminacion, como *abbot* abad, *abbess* abadessa, *baron* baron, *baroness* baronesa, *count* conde, *countess* condesa, y acaban todos en *ess*, y no ay mas de dos que acaban en *ix*; viz. *administratrix* administradora, *executrix* la que executa, ô executora.

Lo demas perteneciente a la gramatica y sus partes, los remito a la gramatica Española e Inglesa, donde hallaran la division de los nombres, y sus definiciones, los pronombres, participios, preposiciones, &c. en su punto, con los verbos conjugados en Español è Ingles, pues no ay ninguna diferencia entre las dos lenguas; hallarán tambien una sintaxis muy util, y unos dialogos Españoles è Ingleses, suficientes para instruir al que anhela aprender las dos lenguas; observacion, para facilitar al que aprehende una de dichas lenguas he conjugado muchos verbos, en Español è Ingles, pues, siendo en la Inglesa muy intrincada la irregularidad, y truequen la terminacion de las personas; aviendo dos irregularidades: la primera consiste en trocando la *d* en *t*, y la vocal *e* en *d*, para hazer la pronunciasion mas facil; y la segunda irregularidad, quando el tiempo presente de la afirmacion acaba en *d* ô *t*, el tiempo pasado seria lo mismo, que el tiempo presente, como, *love* amo, en el presente, seria tiempo pasado, escrita la palabra con las mismas letras; por esso truecan la ortografia, y escriven, en lugar de *love* pres *loved* en el preterito; mas para evitar muchas dudas, juzgue seria mas conveniènte el conjugàrlos, que poner muchas explicaciones, y aumentàr las y assi pongo la lista de los verbos irregulares, con sus terminaciones diferentes, tanto en el presente, como en el preterito, y son los siguientes.

Una Lista de los Verbos Irregulares Ingleses.

A List of English Irregular Verbs.

Tiempo Presente.

Present Tense.

Ingles, Español.

English, Spanish.

Preterito Definito.

Preter Definite.

Ingles, Español.

English, Spanish.

A WAKE	despierto.	Awoke	despertè.
Abide	padèsco.	Abode	padeci.
Be	foy.	Been	fuy.
Bend	dòblego.	Bent	dobleguè.
Unbend	no dòblo.	Unbent	no doblè.
Bear	fùfro.	Bore, born	fufri.
Begin	Comiènzo.	Began begun	comenzè.
Bereave	despòjo.	Bereft	despogè.
Beseech	ruègo.	Besought	roguè.
Beat	apalèo.	Beaten	apaleè.
Bind	àto.	Bound	atè.
Bite	muèrdo.	Bit, bitten	mordi.
Bleed	sàngro.	Bled	fangrè.
Blow	sòplo.	Blew, blown	foplè.
Break	quièbro.	Broke, broken	quebrè.
Breed	crio.	Bred	criè.
Bring	tràigo.	Brought	truxe.
Buy	còmpro.	Bought	comprè.
Catch	còjo.	Caught	cogi.
Chide	repròcho.	Chid, chidden	reprochè.
Choose, chuse	escòjo.	Chose, chosen	escogi.
Cleave	hièndo.	Clave, cleft, cloven	hendi.
Come	vèngo.	Came	vine.

Tiempo Presente.

Present Tense.

<i>Creep</i>	gateò.
<i>Crow</i> canto como el gallo.	
<i>Dare</i>	òso.
<i>Die</i>	muèro.
<i>Do</i>	hàgo.
<i>Draw</i>	perfuàdo.
<i>Drink</i>	bèvo.
<i>Drive</i>	auyènto.
<i>Dwell</i>	habito.
<i>Eat</i>	còmo.
<i>Fall</i>	càygo.
<i>Feed</i>	apafiento.
<i>Feel</i>	fiènto.
<i>Fight</i>	pelèo.
<i>Find</i>	hàllo.
<i>Flee</i>	hùigo.
<i>Fling</i>	echo, tiro.
<i>Fly</i>	vuèlo.
<i>Forsake</i>	desamparo.
<i>Freight</i>	flèto.
<i>Freeze</i>	me hièlo.
<i>Geld</i>	càpo.
<i>Get</i>	gàno.
<i>Gild</i>	dòro.
<i>Gird</i>	cincho.
<i>Give</i>	dòy.
<i>Grind</i>	muèlo.
<i>Go</i>	vòy.
<i>Grow</i>	crèsko.
<i>Hang</i>	ahòrco.
<i>Have</i>	he, tèngo.

Preterito Definido.

Preter Definite.

<i>Crept</i>	gateè.
<i>Crew, crowed</i>	cantè.
<i>Durst</i>	osè.
<i>Died, dead</i>	mori.
<i>Did, done</i>	hize.
<i>Drew, drawn</i>	perfuadi.
<i>Drank, drunk</i>	bevi.
<i>Drove, driven</i>	auyentè.
<i>Dwelt</i>	habitè,
<i>Eat or ate</i>	comi.
<i>Fell, fallen</i>	cai.
<i>Fed</i>	apafentè.
<i>Felt</i>	fenti.
<i>Fought</i>	peleè.
<i>Found</i>	hallè.
<i>Fled</i>	hui.
<i>Flung</i>	echè, ô tirè.
<i>Flew, Fled</i>	volè.
<i>Forsook, forsoken</i>	desam- porè.
<i>Fraught</i>	fletè.
<i>Froze, frozen</i>	me helè.
<i>Gelt, gelded</i>	capè.
<i>Got</i>	ganè.
<i>Gilt, gilded</i>	dorè.
<i>Girt, girded</i>	cinchè.
<i>Gave, given</i>	di.
<i>Ground</i>	moli.
<i>Went, gone</i>	fuy.
<i>Grew, grown</i>	creci.
<i>Hung, hanged</i>	ahorquè.
<i>Had</i>	uve ô tuve.
	<i>Tiempo</i>

Tiempo Preſente.

Preſent Tenſe.

Preterito Definido.

Preter Definite.

<i>Hear</i>	oigo.	<i>Heard</i>	oì.
<i>Hew</i>	corto.	<i>Hewed, hewen</i>	cortè.
<i>Hide</i>	eſcondo.	<i>Hid, hidden</i>	eſcondi.
<i>Hold</i>	àſgo.	<i>Held, holden</i>	aſi.
<i>Keep</i>	guàrdo.	<i>Kept</i>	guardè.
<i>Know</i>	conòſco.	<i>Knew, known</i>	conofci.
<i>Lay</i>	miènto.	<i>Laid</i>	menti.
<i>Lead</i>	guio.	<i>Led</i>	guiè.
<i>Leave</i>	dexo.	<i>Left</i>	dexè.
<i>Lend</i>	preſto.	<i>Lent</i>	preſtè.
<i>Lye</i>	miènto.	<i>Lyed</i>	menti.
<i>Loofe</i>	pièrdo.	<i>Loſt</i>	perdi.
<i>Make</i>	hàgo.	<i>Made</i>	hize.
<i>Mow</i>	fiègo.	<i>Mowed</i>	feguè.
<i>Meet</i>	encuèntro.	<i>Met</i>	encontrè.
<i>Rend</i>	ràſgo.	<i>Rent</i>	raſguè.
<i>Ride</i>	cavàlgo.	<i>Rid or rode</i>	cavalgè.
<i>Ring</i>	tañèr las campanas.	<i>Rang, rung</i>	tañi.
<i>Riſe</i>	me levànto.	<i>Roſe, riſen</i>	me levantè.
<i>Run</i>	còrro.	<i>Ran, run</i>	corri.
<i>Say</i>	digo.	<i>Said</i>	dixe.
<i>See</i>	vèo.	<i>Saw, ſeen</i>	vi.
<i>Seek</i>	bùſco.	<i>Sought</i>	buſquè.
<i>Seetb</i>	còzo.	<i>Sod, ſodden</i>	cozi.
<i>Sell</i>	tècho.	<i>Sold</i>	techè.
<i>Send</i>	embio.	<i>Sent</i>	embiè.
<i>Shake</i>	Sacùdo.	<i>Shook, Shaken</i>	ſacudi.
<i>Shear</i>	tùndo, traſquilo.	<i>Shorn</i>	tundi, traſquilè.
<i>Shew or ſhow</i>	muèſtro.	<i>Shewed, Shewn</i>	moſtrè.
<i>Shine</i>	relùzgo.	<i>Shined, ſhone</i>	reluzi.
<i>Shoot</i>	bròto.	<i>Shot, ſhotten</i>	brotè.
<i>Shrink</i>	grito.	<i>Shrank, ſbrunk</i>	gritè.

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Tiempo Presente.

Present Tense.

Preterito Definido.

Preter Definite.

<i>Sing</i>	cànto.	<i>Sang, sung</i>	cantè.
<i>Sink</i>	hùndo.	<i>Sank, sunk</i>	hundi.
<i>Sit</i>	me fiènto.	<i>Sat</i>	me fentè.
<i>Slay</i>	deguello.	<i>Slew, slain</i>	degollè.
<i>Slide</i>	deslizo.	<i>Slid, slidden</i>	deslizè.
<i>Sleep</i>	duèrmo.	<i>Slept</i>	dormì.
<i>Sling</i>	hondèo.	<i>Slung</i>	hondeè.
<i>Smell</i>	huèlo.	<i>Smelt</i>	holi.
<i>Smite</i>	hièro.	<i>Smote, smitten</i>	heri.
<i>Speak</i>	hàblo.	<i>Spoke, spoken</i>	hablè.
<i>Spell</i>	letrèo.	<i>Spelled, spelt</i>	letreeè.
<i>Spill</i>	derràmo.	<i>Spilled, spilt</i>	derramè.
<i>Spend</i>	gàsto.	<i>Spent</i>	gastè.
<i>Spin</i>	hilo.	<i>Spun</i>	hilè.
<i>Spring</i>	bròto.	<i>Sprang, sprung</i>	brotè.
<i>Stand</i>	me pàro.	<i>Stood</i>	me parè.
<i>Stick</i>	pègo.	<i>Stuck</i>	peguè.
<i>Stink</i>	pico.	<i>Stunk</i>	piquè.
<i>Steal</i>	hùrto.	<i>Stole, stolen</i>	huertè.
<i>Stink</i>	hièdo.	<i>Stunk</i>	hedì.
<i>Strike</i>	hièro.	<i>Struck, Stricken</i>	heri.
<i>Spit</i>	escùpo.	<i>Spat</i>	escupì.
<i>Strive</i>	contièndo.	<i>Strove, striven</i>	contendi.
<i>Swear</i>	juro.	<i>Swore, sworn</i>	jurè.
<i>Sweep</i>	bàrro.	<i>Swept</i>	barri.
<i>Swell</i>	hincho.	<i>Swelled, swollen</i>	hinchì.
<i>Swing</i>	columpio.	<i>Swung</i>	columpiè.
<i>Swim</i>	nàdo.	<i>Swum, Swam</i>	nadè.
<i>Take</i>	quito.	<i>Took, taken</i>	quitè.
<i>Tear</i>	arràncò.	<i>Tore</i>	arranquè.
<i>Teach</i>	ensèño.	<i>Taught</i>	enseñè.
<i>Tell</i>	cuènto.	<i>Told</i>	contè.

Tiempo

Tiempo Preſente.

Preſent Tenſe.

Preterito Definido.

Preter Definite.

<i>Think</i>	piènſo.	<i>Thought</i>	pensè.
<i>Thrive</i>	mèdro.	<i>Throve, thriven</i>	medrè.
<i>Throw</i>	ècho.	<i>Threw, thriven</i>	echè.
<i>Tread</i>	piſo.	<i>Trod, trodden</i>	piſè.
<i>Weep</i>	llòro.	<i>Wept</i>	llorè.
<i>Wind</i>	ventèo.	<i>Wound</i>	ventèè.
<i>Win</i>	gàno.	<i>Won</i>	ganè.
<i>Wear</i>	ùſo.	<i>Wore, worn</i>	usè.
<i>Weave</i>	tèxo.	<i>Wove, woven</i>	texi.
<i>Write</i>	eſcrivo.	<i>Writ, wrote, written, eſ-</i>	crivi.
<i>Work</i>	trabàjo.	<i>Wrought, worked</i>	trabajè.
<i>Wring</i>	aprièto.	<i>Wrung</i>	apretè.



Q U A R T A P A R T E.

Còrtos Dialogos, por los principiàntes, tradu-
zidos palàbra por paiàbra.

*Small Dialogues for the Beginners, Word for
Word.*

DIALOGO PRIMERO.

W HERE have you been, Sir?	D ònde à eſtado Caval- lèro?
At Church with my Mother.	A la Igleſia con mi Màdre.
Have you heard a good Ser- mon?	Ha oïdo un buen Sermon?

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*A very good and a very
learned one.*

*Who preached this Morn-
ing?*

*'Tis Doctor N. your Friend.
He is a very honest Man.*

He preaches very well.

Whither go you now?

To see a good Friend.

*Newly come out of the
Country.*

Will you dine with me?

What have you for Dinner?

Beef, Mutton.

Veal, Lamb.

Peas, Beans;

A couple of Rabbits.

And a very good Sallad.

I cannot dine with you.

*It shall be deferred till an-
other time.*

*Farewel, I am your Ser-
vant.*

*I am yours with all my
Heart.*

II.

Whither will you go?

*Let us go to Green-
wich.*

Will you go on Horse-back?

In a Coach, or in a Boat?

*Let us go in a Boat, I pray
you.*

Muy bueno y entendido.

Quien predicò esta mañana?

*El Doctor N. su amigo.
Es un hombre muy hon-
rado.*

Predica muy bien.

Dónde va usted ahora?

Para ver un buen amigo.

*Nuevamente llegado del
campo.*

Quiere comèr con migo.

Que tiene por comèr?

De la vaca, del carnèro.

De la ternèra, del cordèro.

Gizantes, avas;

Un par de conèjos.

Y una buena ensalada.

No puèdo comèr con usted.

Se diferirà para òtra vèz.

Muy bien, soy su fervidòr.

*Soy el sùyo con tòdo mi
corazòn.*

II.

Dónde quiere ir?

Vàmos a Greenwich.

Quiere ir a cavàllo?

En còche, ó barquillo?

*Vàmos en un barquillo le
ruègo. But*

But firſt let us drink.

Let us drink a Bottle of Wine together.

Let us ſtep into this Tavern.

Boy, call your Maſter.

Sir, he is gone out

With his Wife and Children.

I can draw as good Wine,

As any Man in England.

Go quickly, make haſte.

Let us bargain for a Boat.

With this honeſt Waterman.

What will you take

To carry us to Greenwich?

I muſt have Eighteen-pence.

I will give you a Shilling.

Go, fetch your Boat.

Boy, draw another Bottle.

To your Heath, my dear Friend.

Let us pay, and be gone.

You are very haſty.

I will return betimes.

Come, let us make an end.

How much have we to pay?

Three-and-fix-pence, Sir.

There is your Money.

You are very welcome.

Mas primèro bevàmos.

Bevàmos una botèlla de vino jùntos.

Entrèmos en èſta tavèrna.

Muchàco, llàma à tu àmo.

Señòr, a ſalido

Còn sù mugèr, è hìjos.

Puèdo tiràr tàn buèn vino.

Como qualquièra en Ingla-tèrra.

Vàya prontamènte.

Concertèmos por un bar-quillo.

Con eſte honràdo barquèro.

Quànto pide

Pàra llevàrnos a Green-wich?

Dème dièz y ocho fuèldos.

Le darè un ſkalin.

Vàya, trayga ſu barquillo.

Muchàco, tira ùna òtra botèlla.

A ſu ſalùd, querido amigo.

Pagèmos y vàmonos.

Uſted và de priſſa.

Quièro bolvèr a buèna òra.

Acabèmos puès.

Quànto tenèmos a pagàr?

Tres ſkalines y ſeis fuèldos, Señòr.

Hè aqui tu dinèro.

Uſtèd es ſon los bien veni-dos.

III.

GOOD Morrow, Ma-
dam.

I am very glad to ſee you.

How does your Daughter?

She is very ſick.

What is her Diſtemper?

She has a Fever.

Has ſhe a good Stomach?

*She can neither eat nor
ſleep.*

Have you a good Phyſician?

*He is counted a very ſkilful
Man.*

Where does he live?

*In Fetter-lane, near the
Raven.*

*What ſays he of her Sick-
neſs?*

*'Tis pity ſhe ſhould die ſo
young.*

Give me a Bit of Bread.

*Will you eat any Butter
with it?*

Any Cheeſe, or Fiſh?

*I had rather eat ſome Mut-
ton.*

Boiled, or roasted?

Will you drink any Wine.

Any Beer, or Syder?

*Give me a Glaſs of your
Syder.*

III.

BUènos dias, Señòra.

Me huelgo vèla.

Como ſe llèva ſu hĩa?

Eſtà muy enfèrma

Que enfermedàd tiène?

Tiène calentura.

Tiene ella apetito?

*Ella no puède comèr, ni
dormir.*

*Tiène uſtèd un buen me-
dico?*

*Es eſtimàdo por un habil
medico.*

Dònde vive?

*En Fetter-lane, cerca del
Cuèrvo.*

*Que dize el de ſu enferme-
dàd?*

*Es làſtima que ella muèra
tan jòven.*

Deme un pedàzo de pàn.

*Quière uſtèd comèr man-
tèca?*

Dèl quèſo, ò del peſcàdo.

*Comièra mas preſto del
carnero.*

Cofido, ò aſàdo?

Gùſta uſtèd bebèr Vino?

*De la Cervèſa, ò de la Si-
dra?*

Dème ùn Vàſo de ſu Sidra.

*To your Health, Madam.
Thank you, Sir.*

IV.

*HAVE you any Thread?
Of what Colour will
you have it?*

Black, white, red, yellow.

Grey, green, blue.

*Weigh me an Ounce of black
Thread.*

There's an Ounce, and above.

How much must you have?

*I must have Three-penny-
worth.*

Shew me a Pair of Gloves.

*Some Cravats, and Hand-
kerchiefs.*

Do you sell any Fans?

Yes, and of all Sorts.

What do you ask for this?

*Three Shillings and Six-
pence.*

Will you take half a Crown?

I cannot indeed.

It costs me more.

I must get something.

I'll give you no more.

Take this for that Price.

I do not like it.

Farewel, I am your Servant.

I wish you a good Night.

I wish you the like.

A su Salùd, Señora.

Le dòy gràcias, Señòr.

IV.

Tlène uftèd hilo?

*De que colòr le
quièrè?*

*Nègro, blàncò, ròjo, ama-
rillo.*

Pàrdò, vèrde, azùl.

*Pèsème ùna onza de hilo
nègro.*

He qui ùna onza y mas.

Quànto pide?

Pido très fuèldos.

*Muèstreme un par de
guàntes.*

Corvâtas y pañuèlos.

Vènde uftèd avanicos?

Si, y de tòda fuèrte.

Quànto pide uftèd poreste?

Tres skelines y seis fuèldos.

*Quièrè uftèd tomàr media
Coròna?*

No puèdo en verdàd.

Me cuèsta màs.

Es menestèr ganàr àlgo.

No le darè màs.

Tòme èsto por el tàl prècio.

No me gùsta, no le agràdo.

A diòs, còy fu serviciòr.

Le deffèò las buènas nòches.

Le deffèò las mismas.

V.

WHAT Day is this?
Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Tell me the Seasons of the
Year.

Spring, Summer,

Autumn, and Winter.
Which is the most pleasant?
The Spring assuredly.

Which is the hottest of all?

The Summer certainly.

And which is the coldest?
The Winter without doubt.
The Spring brings forth
Flowers.

And the Summer all Sorts
of Fruits.

Can you reckon as far as a
Thousand?

One, two, three, four, five,

Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,

Eleven, twelve, thirteen,
fourteen,

Fifteen, sixteen, seventeen,
eighteen,

V.

QUE Dia es hoy?
Lunes, Martez,
Miércoles,
Juèves, Vièrnes, Sàbado.
Diga las fasònes del Año.

La Primavèra, el Veràno,
ô estio,

El Otòño, y el Invièrno.
Quien es la mas agradàble?
Es la Primavèra cierta-
mènte.

Quièn es la mas caloròsa
de tòdas?

Es el Veràno verdadera-
mènte.

Y quièn es la mas fria?
Es el Invièrno fin duda.
La Primavèra prodùze
flòres.

Y el Veràno toda fuèrte
de frùta.

Puède contàr hàsta mil?

Una, dòs, très, quàtro,
cìnco,

Sèis, fiète, òcho, nuève,
diès,

Onze, dòze, trèze, catòrze,

Quinze, dièz y seis, dièz
y fiète, dièz y òcho,

Nine-

Nineteen, twenty, thirty,
 forty,
 fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty,
 ninety,
 A hundred, a thousand.
 It is enough for this Day.

VI.

WHERE is my Hood?
 Where are my Shoes?

My Gloves, my Fan?
 Give me my Chamber-Gown.

Bring me my Garters.
 Where is my Comb?
 There it is, Madam.
 Comb me, and make haste.
 Clean my Shoes.
 Tie my Girdle.
 Lend me a Pin.
 Bring some Coals.
 Blow the Fire.
 Shut the Door.
 Shut the Window.
 Boy, lay the Cloth.

Bring some Water,
 Spoons, Plates, and Knives.

Pray, Sir, sit down.
 Eat; you are welcome.

Dièz y nuève, vèinte,
 trèinta, quarènta,
 Cinquènta, sesènta, setènta,
 ochènta, noventa.
 Cièn, mil.
 Es bastànte por èste dia.

VI.

Dònde estàn mi capiròte?
 Dònde estàn mis za-
 pàtos,

Mis guantes, mi avanico?
 Deme mi ròpa de càmara,
 ô de levàntar.

Tràygame mis ligas.

Dònde èsta mi pèyne?

He le aqui, Señòra.

Pèyneme, y apresùrese.

Limpie mis zapàtos.

Ate mi pretina, ô cinto.

Prèsteme un alfilèr.

Tràyga carbònes.

Sòple el fuègo.

Cièrre la puèrta.

Cièrre la ventàna.

Muchàco, mete los man-
 teles.

Tràyga àgua,

Cuchàras, plàtos, y cu-
 chillos.

Sirvàse, Cavallèro, sentàrse.

Còma; ustèd es bièn venido.

VII.

VII.

Is your Father at home?
He is a bed, at Rest,
asleep.

He is weary of his Journey.
I'll come again To-morrow.
Come betimes, I pray you.
For he goes out very early.

What Hour is it by your
Watch?

It is almost Twelve.

Is it so late already?

Look at the Sun.

Half an Hour past Twelve.

Go to my Shoemaker.

See whether my Shoes are
made.

They are not yet made.

This Shoemaker is a Rogue.

He shall no more work for
me.

He desires you to excuse him.

He will bring them To-mor-
row.

I cannot stay so long.

VIII.

WHAT have you to eat?
I have a quarter of
Lamb.

VII.

EStà en càsa su padre?
Està en la càma, el
descansa, el duërme.

Està fatigado de su viàge.
Bolverè mañana.

Vengat temprano, le ruègo.
Porquè sale muy de ma-
ñana.

Que ora es en su relox?

Es casi mèdio dia, ô son
casi las dõze.

Es tan tårde ya?

Vèa àl sòl.

Son las dõze y mèdia.

Vàya a mi zapatèro.

Vea si mis zapatos estàn
hèchos.

No estàn hèchos aún.

Este zapatèro es un pìcaro.

No trabajará mas por mi.

Le ru'ga escusàrle.

Los llevarà mañana.

No puedo aguardàr tanto
tiempo.

VIII.

QUè tiènè para còmèr?
Tèngo ùn quårto de
cordèro.

Milton,

*Mutton, Beef, and Pigeons.
Bring me a couple of Pi-
geons.*

What will you drink?

A Bottle of White-wine.

Is your Beer good?

It is very good, Sir.

Fill me a Glaſs of Wine.

It has a very good Colour.

But it is very ſmall.

What do you ſell it a Quart?

Is it dear in this Country?

It is ſold at Eighteen-pence.

I drank better in France.

For Two-pence a Quart.

You are not in France.

You are in a Country

Where Wine is always dear.

IX.

GOOD Morrow, Sir.

How do you?

Very well, at your ſervice.

How does your Siſter?

She is very well, thank God.

Where is ſhe?

She is gone into the Country.

When will ſhe come again?

I do not know indeed.

*Have you had your Break-
faſt?*

*Carnèro, vâca, y pichònes.
Traïgame un pâr de pichò-
nes.*

Que quière bevèr?

Unabotèlla de vino blanco.

Es buèna ſu cervèſa?

Es mùy buèna, Señor.

Llène me ùn vâſo de vino.

Tiène una buèna colòr.

Però es muy flàco.

Quànto lo vèndela quarta?

Es càro en èſte pays?

*Se vènde dièz y òcho ſu-
èldos.*

*Hè bebido mejòr en Fràn-
cia.*

Por dòs ſuèldos la quarta.

Uſtèd ño eſtà en Frància.

Uſtèd eſtà en ùn Pays

*Dònde el vino es ſièmpre
càro.*

IX.

B Uènos diàs, Señor.

Como eſtà uſtèd?

Mùy bièn, a ſu ſervìcio.

Còmo eſtà ſu hermàna?

*Se llèva mùy bièn, a Dios
gràcias.*

Dònde eſtà èlla?

Ha ido al càmpo.

Quàndo bolverà èlla?

No lo sè en verdàd.

Hà almorzàdo?

Not yet, Sir.

Will you breakfast with me?

With all my Heart.

I have a good Stomach.

What have you got?

Some Bread and Cheese;

And a Bottle of good Beer.

I love that Breakfast well.

Eat and drink then.

You are very welcome.

I am much obliged to you.

To your Health, Sir.

I give you many Thanks.

When did you see Mr. T.?

I saw him Yesterday.

*Did he not speak to you of
me?*

*He told me he would pay
you.*

Next week without fail.

X.

WHAT is it o' Clock?

Look at your Watch.

It is almost Twelve.

Is it so late already?

Yes indeed.

Have you any Business?

I must speak with a Friend.

No aùn, Señor.

Gusta almorzàr con mìgo?

Con tòdo mi corazon.

Tèngo buen apetito.

Que tiène?

Pan y quèso;

Y ùna botèlla de buèna
cervèza.

Amo èsse almuèrzo mùy
bièn.

Còma puès y bèva.

Ustèd es muy bièn venido.

Le estòy mùy obligàdo.

A fu salùd, Cavallèro.

Le doy mùchas gràcias.

Quàndo viò ustèd al Señor
T.?

Le vi ahièr.

No le hablò de mi?

Me dixò, pagarià a ustèd.

La femàna venidèra fin
fàlta.

X.

QUE hòra ès?

Mire a fu muèstra,
ô relox de faldriquèra.

Son càsi las dòze.

Es ya tan tàrde?

Es ciertamènte.

Tiène ustèd negòcios?

Es menestèr que hable con
ùn amigo.

What!

What is his Name?
His Name is Mr. N.
Where does he live?
He lives at N.
How old is he?
He is thirty Years old.
Is he married?
A long while ago.
Has he any Children?
He has four.
How many Boys has he?
Two Sons, and two Daughters.
How old is the eldest Son?
Four Years and a half.
How old is the youngest.
Two Years, or thereabout.
Remember me to him.
I will not fail.

XI.

WHEN do you go to bed?

At ten a Clock.
Do you sleep well?
Very well, I thank God.
When do you rise?
Between eight and nine.
How do you paſs the Day?
As ſoon as I am up,
I waſh my Hands.

Como ſe llàma?
Se llàma el Señor N.
Dònde vive?
El vive N.
Que edàd tiène?
Tiène treinta àños.
Eſtà casàdo?
Mùcho tièmpo hà.
Tiène hijos?
Tiène quàtro.
Quàntos hijos tiène?
Dos hijos, y dos hijas.
Que edàd tiène el hijo màyor?
Quàtro àños y mèdio,
Que edàd tiene el mas joven?
Dos àños caſi.
Hàgale mis bèſa mànos.
No faltàrè.

XI.

QUàndo va uſtèd a la càma, ô quando ſe v`a acoſt`ar?

A las dièz.
Duèrme uſtèd bien?
Muy bièn, gràcias a Dios.
Quàndo ſe levànta?
Entre las ocho y nuève.
Como paſſa uſtèd el dia?
Luego que eſtoy levantàdo
Làvo mis mànos.

I rub my Face.

Then I ſay my Prayers.

Then I go about my Buſineſs.

When were you at the Play ?

I was there Yeſterday.

What Play did they act ?

The Conqueſt of Mexico.

Who went with you ?

A good Friend of mine.

May I know his Name ?

Pray excuſe me.

Why, is it a Crime

To go to the Play ?

I do not ſay ſo.

But I do not think fit

To tell you his Name.

Let us ſpeak no more of it.

XII.

WHAT News have you ?
I know none.

Have you read the Gazette ?

Yes, I have read it.

But I found nothing in it

Worthy Notice.

Do you ſpeak French ?

Yes, a little.

How long have you learnt ?

Friègo mi càra.

*Deſpuès digo mis plegà-
rias.*

*Deſpuès vòy a mis negò-
cios.*

*Quàndo eſtùvo a la comè-
dia ?*

Eſtùve allà ahierà.

*Que comèdia repreſentà-
ron ?*

La conquiſta de Mèxico.

Quièn fuè con uſtèd ?

Uno de mis amigos.

Puèdo ſabèr ſu nòmbre ?

Le ruègo eſcusàrme.

Porquè, es ùn crimen

El ir a la comèdia ?

No digo eſſò.

Mas no jùzgo a propoſito

Dezir a uſtèd ſu nòmbre.

No hablèmos mas dèllo.

XII.

QUE nuèvas tiène uſtèd ?
*No fè ni ùna, o ning-
ùna.*

Ha leido uſtèd la Gazèta ?

Si, la hè leido.

*Mas no hè hallàdo nàda en
èlla*

Digna de obſervàr.

Hàbla uſtèd Francès ?

Si, ùn pòco.

Quànto tièmpo aprendiò ?

Fear

Four or five Months.
At what Hour comes your
Master ?
He comes at Eleven.
What is his Name ?
His Name is Mr. B.
How much do you give him ?
I give him two Guineas.
Does he teach well ?
Very well, as I think.
How does your Cousin ?
He is very sick.
What is his Distemper ?
He is in a Consumption.
What do you think of him ?
He is a dead Man.

Quàtro ô cinco mèses.
 A que hòra viène su ma-
 èstro ?
 Viène a las ònze.
 Como se llàma ?
 Su nòmbre es el Señòr B.
 Quanto le dà ustèd ?
 Le doy dos guineos.
 Enseña bien ?
 Mùy bièn segun piènso.
 Como se lleva su primo ?
 Està muy enfèrmo.
 Que enfermedàd tiène ?
 Es ètico.
 Que piènfa ustèd de el ?
 Es ùn hòmbre mùerto.



Hispanismo el qual dexè en el tintero
 quàndo publique mi Gramatica ;
 por descuido, ô por mejor dezir por
 ignorancia, pues el que enseña a
 otro, a si mismo enseña.

O B S E R V A C I O N E S.

1. **E**L pronombre, vos, està totalmente desterrado,
 en la lengua Española, tanto en la conversa-
 ción como en los escritos : excepto quando el Rey
 habla a sus subditos, el predicadòr a su auditorio, los
 Padres a sus hijos, y los Amos a sus Criados, pues
 hablan

hablan con autoridàd, y si de otra manera se firven del, vos, incuren en un error.

2. Que Merced, ô usted es una mesma cosa, pues dezimos indiferentemènte es vuestra merced, ô es usted Español, ô Ingles.

3. De todas las lenguas de la Europa la Española es la unica en sus derivativos, tanto que ninguna la llega, como se puede ver en los siguientes exemplos : caudàl significa riquèza, y es nombre substantivo, del qual se deriva el verbo acaudalàr, y el adjetivo acaudalado, acaudalada ; y para exageràr que un hombre es rico dezimos : este hombre tiene mucho caudal, ô este hombre es acaudalàdo : ô este hombre acaudàlo mucho el año passàdo. Dinèro es un nombre substantivo, del quâl se deriva el verbo adineràr, y el adjetivo adinerado, adineràda, y para dezir que tiene mucho dinèro dezimos : es un hombre adineràdo : prenda es substantivo, del qual se deriva el verbo prendàr, y el adjetivo prendado : para dezir que un hombre tiene buenas partes, calidades, o Sabiduria dezimos : Dios prendò a este cavallèro ; fulano es muy bien prendado ; las prendas que Dios se digno dar a vuestra merced, ô a usted, &c. antòjo, es un nombre substantivo, y de el formàmos, el verbo antojàr, y el adjetivo, antojadizo—a, de fuerte, que no solamènte formamos del nombre substantivo un adjetivo, mas aun verbos, como se ha visto y se verà en los exemplos siguientes ; viz. Pedro acaudalò, a pablo ; esto es Pedro diò suficiente dinero a Pablo, para le enriquezèr ; la naturaleza prendò muy bien a èsta Señora ; me he antojado ir a Madrid. Palo significa un pedazo de Madera, y de èste nombre se forma el verbo apaleàr, exemplo : me apaleò como si fuesse un Pèrro ; le apaleè : Baraja es un nombre substantivo, y de el

se forma el verbo barajar : ex. Barage bièn los naypes. Del verbo anochefer se derivà el nombre noche. Del verbo amanecèr, el nombre mañana. Ay una infinidad de espreciones derivativas en la lengua Española que acortan muchas sentencias y evitan muchas circumlocuciones, que si las pusièra todas seria nunca acabàr.

4. Los Españoles en algunos frases se firven indiferentemente, de la conjuncion, como, ô del ablativo absolùto, con tanta elegancia, que no ay ninguna lengua que la exceda, y muchas que no la llegan : ex. como la Reyna hubo salido ; ô la Reyna haviendo salido, entrò el Rey. Escritas las cartas, las lleve a la Estafeta. Acabàda la comida, todos se fuèron, ô como, ô luego que la comida se acabò, &c. vencido el enemigo di parte al Rey de la victòria.

5. Los Españoles se firven de los verbos auxiliares, havèr, ô tenèr, para señalâr empeño, obligaciòn ò necessidàd : ex. he de ir a comèr, tengo de ir a Madrid, he de pagàr mis deudas, he de vencèr a mi enemigo, ô he de morir.

7. Quando a la proposicion, con, se le junta, si, con los pronombres, mi, ti, si, se le a de juntàr la sílaba, go : como se puede vèr en los siguièntes exemplos : quando vaya a la corte usted vendrà conmigo, quando usted vinière a mi casa lleve a su muger consigo. Hablo contigo, &c.

7. Quando los Españoles se firven de los adverbios que acaban en, *ente*, entonces suprimen el, *ente*, en la primera parte del discurso, para evitar cacofonia, dexando el *ente* del primero adverbio, mas no del segundo : ex. me reciviò civil, y cortesmente : vive santa, y Christianamente : las zagalas de España vàn segura, y libremente por do quièren.

8. Se ha de evitâr siempre dos negaciònes en un mismo discurso : ex. no se ha de dezir no condeno ninguna proposicion de las que usted haze, sino : no condeno proposición alguna de las que usted haze.

9. Algunos ponen la particula que, en lugar de como, pero es contra la elegancia de la lengua Castellana : ex. es tan valiente que discreto ; lo qual es falso, mas se a de dezir : es tan valiente como discreto.

10. A tanto y quanto siempre se les sigue el adverbio, *mas*, ex. quanto mas sabio es un hombre, tanto mas se ha de estimâr.

11. Algunos confunden la preposición *por* con la preposición *para*, y para evitâr este inconveniente, se ha de observâr, que la *por*, mira a la causa eficiente, para a la finâl : ex. todo lo que Dios criò por su omnipotencia, fuè para el servicio del genero humano : por amor de Dios ayudeme, para alimentâr mis hijos.

12. Quando todos los idiomas de la Europa se firven de un nombre substantivo con la particula de ; los Españoles se firven del participio passivo del verbo que tiene la significación del nombre substantivo : ex. muero de cansado, emplèan tambien un nombre adjetivo despues de la particula *de*, como : se precia de rico, se precia de valiente, se precia de hermosa y algunas vezes sin la *de* : ex. se estima hermosa.

13. Quando una persona, pide a otro, que ora es, el Español responde : es la una, son las dos, son las seis, son las diez, son las doze, &c.

14. Quando dos amigos se encuèntran, si es a la mañana, se saludan de esta manera : Buenos dias tenga usted : R. Buenos dias de Dios a usted, si a la tarde : buenas tardes tenga usted : R. Buenas se las de Dios a usted : los demas cumplimientos en Español son : beso a usted las manos, ô viva mil años : si estàn beviendo

y el uno bebe a la salud del otro, la respuesta es :
 Buen provècho Cavallèro, ô buen provècho haga a
 usted, ô buen provecho le haga.

15. Todos los titulos de los quales la lengua Española se sirve son los siguientes : Al Rey, y Reyna Magestades, a los Principes : Altézas, eminencias a los Cardenales, al Nuncio del Papa, a los Arzobispos, y Obispos Señoria ilustrissima, como hazian en tiempo de Christo y sus Apostoles, a los grandes de España Excelencia, Señoria se dà a todos los titulos de España, como Marqueses, Condes, Viscondes, a los consejeros de su Majestad, a los Secretarios del despacho, a los Gentilhombres de Càmara del Rey, y al primèr Càmarèro. Merced, se da a los Alcàldes, Abogados, y Medicos, ay otro titulo que pertenèce solamente a los frayles quehan ocupado algun oficio en su orden, ô religiòn, que es Paternidad. El titulo de Don, se da al Rey y a toda la calidad, y eclesiasticos que han ocupado, ô ocupan alguna dignidad, y a todos los oficiales del exercito, empezando desde el Alferez, &c. y no como se acostumbra aora, que lo dan hasta los Camareros privados, ô de gente de mas o menos, como Don Luis, Don Pedro, Don Juan, &c. verificando se el refràn Español ; quien te cùbre, te descùbre.

F I N.

E R R A T A.

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